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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

THE ADJOURNED SESSION.

Quorum Present in Both Houses.

Senator Sumner Protests Against Constitutionality of the Session.

He, However, Pours in a Volley of Bills, Petitions and Resolutions.

Six Reconstruction Amendments Presented.

Admission of Kentucky Representatives Objected To.

Whereupon, Mr. Brooks Declares a Civil Revolution in the North will be Hastened.

Reconstruction Alone to be the Business of the Session.

Special Dispath to Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1867.

Reassembling of Congress.

Congress reassembled at noon to-day and pursuant to the joint resolution of March 29th, the roll was immediately called in both houses and a quorum found to be present.

The Senate.

In the Senate there were seven more Senators than were needed for a quorum, and in the House there was an excess of thirty-seven members over a quorum. In the Senate the Western absentees were Davis and Guthrie, Ky.; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Hendricks and Morton, of Indiana; Norton, of Minnesota; Sherman, of Ohio; Conness and Cole, of California, and Williams and Corbett, of Oregon. It is understood that Senator Morton will not attend this session, not being able to endure the fatigue of a journey from Hot Springs, Ark.

Most Senators Present.

Before the calling of the roll, Mr. Sumner jumped up and protested against the constitutionality of the resolution under which the session was convened. His point was that if there had not been a quorum present the presiding officers could not adjourn the body *sine die* but that those present would have the right to adjourn from day to day, and send for absentees.

Mr. Trumbull replied with a protest against Sumner's protest, and no action was taken.

A Shower of Business.

Immediately after roll call, Mr. Sumner poured in a volley of bills, petitions and resolutions on various subjects. Mr. Fessenden objected, and a short debate between the two ensued, in which Mr. Fessenden declared his opposition to the introduction of any subject not directly connected with reconstruction, while Sumner held it to be the duty of Congress to act upon everything that came before it. From the manner in which Mr. Fessenden's remarks were received, it is evident that the sense of the Senate is that nothing but reconstruction shall be passed upon.

Reconstruction Bills.

When bills were called for, nearly every body had one on the subject of reconstruction. Six were introduced and referred. They were all to the same purpose and intended to settle the question opened by the decision of the Attorney General.

Unable to Find the President.

A committee was appointed to meet with a similar committee from the House to wait upon the President, but it had made no report up to the time of adjournment. The reason was the failure of the committee to find the President at home, he having gone off to a college commencement seemingly oblivious of the convening of Congress. It was decided, however, to a Democratic Senator this morning that he looked upon the meeting as one after a recess, and that he had communicated in writing to the session at a former stage.

House of Representatives.

The House opened vigorously. The attendance of spectators was much larger than in the Senate, and the interest far greater. Nearly every Republican member was in his seat, and about a dozen Democrats appeared on the opposition side. A long debate sprung up on the question of swearing in the Kentucky members, and finally it was agreed to refer the credentials of all of them save George G. Adams, to the Committee on Elections, to inquire into their loyalty and the legality of their election. A very earnest two hours debate took place, in which Messrs. Logan, Schenck and Brooks took the most active part. The latter declared that a civil revolution was impending in the North, which would be hastened if the House threw out the Kentucky delegation.

Business to be Confined to Reconstruction.

The most important event of the day was the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Eliot, of Mass., confining the business of the session exclusively to reconstruction. The rules were suspended by more than a two-thirds vote, and it was adopted by ninety to thirty-six. The yeas and nays were not called, but those favoring impeachment, Messrs. Butler, Schenck, Williams, etc., voted in the negative. This strong vote caused some surprise among the extreme men, for it settled the fact of a very short session, say ten days or two weeks.

Committee to Prepare Bill.

A resolution, with Thad Stevens as Chairman of a Committee of nine, was adopted, to prepare a supplemental reconstruction bill. This Committee will be appointed Friday.

In the meantime a Senatorial caucus had decided to the same effect, so it is finally settled that the session will be brief and devoted wholly to the reconstruction question. Both Houses have adjourned until Friday.

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1867.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon.

Mr. SUMNER asked leave to enter protest against the resolution calling Congress together, asserting that so far as provided for by adjournment without a day, in the absence of a quorum it was unconstitutional. He saw there was a quorum present, but did not wish the resolution to be taken as a precedent for the future.

The roll was called and thirty-four Senators answered their names.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate was present.

At 12:25 the Clerk of the House informed the Senate that a quorum of the House was present.

Mr. SUMNER offered two petitions.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to the introduction or reference of any business not directly connected with the subject for which it was well known Congress had met.

After debate the petitions were ordered to lie on the table for the present.

Mr. WILSON offered a bill in addition to the various reconstruction acts. It consists of 14 sections. The first vacates all civil offices in the Southern States within three days, and authorizes the commanding General to retain the present incumbents, and make new appointments, or order an election. The second authorizes boards of registration to refuse to register persons applying to be registered whom they have just grounds to believe are seeking to evade the requirements of the law, and strike from the rolls within twenty days persons registered and afterwards proved disqualified.

The bill was ordered printed, and to lie on the table.

Mr. SUMNER offered a bill for universal suffrage, the same with slight amendments, as offered at the last session.

Messrs. DRAKE and EDMUNDS offered bills on reconstruction, which was ordered upon the table.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution asking the President for the correspondence between the State Department and our Minister to Mexico.

Mr. FESSENDEN objecting, it went over.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution asking for all the correspondence on file in the State Department relating to the recent events in Mexico. This also went over.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was in readiness for the transaction of business.

Without waiting for the report of the committee, the Senate adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

More than usual hubbub and excitement marked the reassembling of the House. The SPEAKER at noon called the House to order. The roll of members was called. During its progress a message was received from the Senate announcing that it had a quorum. It was loudly applauded.

The SPEAKER stated that one hundred and seventy members were present, and directed the Clerk to notify the Senate that a quorum of the House was in session.

Rev. Boynton, Chaplain, offered prayer.

The SPEAKER stated that the first business in order was the administration of the oath of office to members elect not sworn. The members from Kentucky having presented themselves for that purpose, Mr. SCHENCK rising to a question of privilege, objected to the oath being administered to J. D. Young, and presented the protest of Samuel McKee, (formerly member of the House, taking ground precisely of the disloyalty of Young. The protest, he said, was accompanied by another protest from citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky, sustained by an affidavit proving the facts alleged, and asked that the papers be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. LOGAN offered the following as an amendment:

WHEREAS, There is good reason to believe in the election recently held in the State of Kentucky for members of the Fortieth Congress, the legal and loyal voters in several districts of said State have been overawed and prevented from the expression of their will and choice at the polls by those who have sympathized with or actually participated in the late rebellion, and such elections were carried by the votes of such disloyal and returned rebels; and

WHEREAS, It is alleged several of the representatives from the State of Kentucky are disloyal; therefore,

Resolved, That the credentials of all members elect from the State of Kentucky shall be referred to the Committee on Elections, to report at as early a day as practicable, and that pending the report of said committee, none of said persons be allowed to take the oath of office and admitted to the seats at issue.

Here a message was received from the Senate announcing the appointment of a Committee on the part of that body to join a like Committee of the House to wait upon the President.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, such Committee was ordered on the part of the House.

Messrs. Farnsworth, Spalding and Wood were appointed.

The question of the Kentucky members was again taken up.

At Mr. BROOKS'S request, Mr. SCHENCK stated that the affidavits were *ex parte*.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, rising to a question of order, reminded the Speaker that when Mr. Eldridge undertook to make the same point against Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, at the close of the thirty-ninth Congress, the Speaker ruled that the proceedings could not be interrupted for any such purpose. He insisted on the same ruling now.

The SPEAKER corrected Mr. Eldridge. He said on that occasion he had ruled in accordance with the uniform usage, that it was for the House to determine what action should be taken when a member presented himself, and when there was objection to his taking the oath. The Chair had never ruled differently. The gentleman from Wisconsin had offered a resolution that Mr. Stokes should not be sworn in; it would certainly have been in order, and it would have been for the House to determine the question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that he had not risen on that occasion to offer a resolution, but to make a question of order; and the Chair had ruled the proceedings could not be interrupted.

The SPEAKER said he had a distinct recollection that the ruling had always been the same. If the House saw fit to control the credentials of a member to the Committee on Elections, previous to his being sworn or after his being sworn.

The SPEAKER subsequently had extracts read from the *Congressional Globe* to show his ruling on the occasion referred to was the same as his present ruling.

Mr. BENJAMIN gave to the House some statements in reference to the public character of Mr. Knott, from the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, and said that during the war he had allied himself with those who were intense in their disloyalty the government, voting, speaking and acting in support of all the designs of the rebels.

Mr. LOGAN addressed the House in support of the amendment. He had offered it not for the purpose of striking at any Kentucky member, but for the purpose of establishing a precedent in the House. He desired to preserve the House from contamination. The disloyal portion of the people of Kentucky, and they were legion, had representation in the Rebel Congress at Richmond. After the suppression of the rebellion the Kentucky rebels returned to that State, and the law which disfranchised them was repealed. Then they undertook to transfer their pernicious influence to the halls in Richmond, contaminated by treason, to the halls of this Congress, which ought to be sanctified by loyalty. He (Logan) believed that at the late election in Kentucky a man was elected Governor who had been a traitor and rebel.

[A member near Mr. Logan whispered a correction.]

Mr. LOGAN corrected himself. He said he was a little too fast. At all events, those members were elected on the ticket with a man who was in the eyes of the world a condemned traitor. In Kentucky they were not members under such circumstances to the House, and if no members protested against their being sworn in, why should not South Carolina do the same under the ruling and advice of the head of the Government? He was not willing to sit here and allow any man to take the oath when he knew that the member's constituents were disloyal, and would send no other kind of man to Congress if they could avoid it. He was in his theory of getting at the question Kentucky had shown herself disloyal during and since the rebellion, he therefore insisted that those men sent here from Kentucky must go before the Committee on Elections and let their loyalty be tested. If they were loyal, they would come out unscathed; if they were disloyal they had an immense amount of impudence in presenting themselves. Whenever a delegation came from a State whose loyalty was questioned, he was in favor of having the whole delegation examined, admitting such as were loyal, and sending back such as were disloyal.

Mr. BINGHAM made a point of order that Mr. Logan's amendment was not in order.

The SPEAKER overruled the point.

Mr. BROOKS opposed the resolution. He said the gentleman from Illinois has proclaimed principles in violation of the existing laws and of the Constitution. Kentucky has ever been loyal to the Union. She has been represented here during all the war by members of the various parties. It is only now when she sends members all of one party that an amendment is made to disfranchise her. This is revolution, and there is but little doubt that many of the North which will not submit to such revolution. No fighting will be done in the tented field; there will be no transfer of the contest from the ballot box to the bayonet, but here on the floor of the House, the Democracy of the North will appear and join with the Democracy of the South and of the West, and it will be heard when this Congress shall be no longer a rump parliament, unless it is made so by the party of the gentleman from Illinois.

If I were to accept the charges of disloyalty made against gentlemen from various parts of the Union I as an old Whig in 1860, would be ready to charge on the gentleman from Illinois, [Logan] then a Democrat, that he was disloyal, utterly disloyal to the principles of the Government of the country.

Mr. LOGAN made a motion to interrupt Brooks but Brooks went on to say:

I make no charge of disloyalty against the gentleman, but take simply the reports that are made, and say he adopts them. He reports as the voice of the people of Kentucky.

Mr. LOGAN—I understand the gentleman's remarks as applied to myself as personal.

Mr. BROOKS—I was only illustrating and arguing to show that those charges against a member on that side of the House or on this side ought not to be accepted in good faith by any member, or influence his action on a contested election. Kentucky furnished to the Union army 85,000 troops, and one of the delegates now sought to be excluded [Mr. Adams] was a Major in the Federal army.

Mr. LOGAN asked Brooks how many of the Kentucky troops were colored men.

Mr. BROOKS thought Logan much better informed on the subject than himself.

Mr. LOGAN inquired how many troops Kentucky furnished the rebel army.

Mr. BROOKS said he had not the statistics of the rebel army.

Mr. LOGAN informed him that Kentucky had furnished 40,000 men to the rebel army, and that of the number furnished to the army 20,000 were colored men.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that it had been said no inconsiderable number of men from Illinois had joined the rebel army, and if that was a good reason for expelling members from Kentucky, it also should be a good reason for excluding members from Illinois and from Missouri.

Mr. INGERSOLL took exception to the statement that a considerable portion of the people of Illinois had gone into the rebellion.

Mr. BROOKS had simply stated it was so charged.

Mr. INGERSOLL thought it was time the charge should be denied.

Mr. BROOKS thought so too.

Mr. INGERSOLL hoped the gentleman from New York would not slander so patriotic a State.

Mr. BROOKS only repeated it to show that such reports were no reason for disfranchising loyal States like Illinois and Kentucky.

Mr. INGERSOLL remarked that it was notorious that Kentucky had furnished a great many troops to the rebel army, and that but few boys in Illinois whose parents had probably come from the South had joined the rebels, while two hundred and fifty thousand men from Illinois had shouldered their muskets and crushed the rebellion, whose supporters asked admission here to-day.

Mr. BROOKS disclaimed having anything to say against Illinois, and went on to argue against the proposed action of the House.

Mr. INGERSOLL argued in support of the motion, which was for a simple reference to the Committee on Elections, that the case of each member might be examined. He doubted with the gentleman from New York that we were in the midst of a revolution, and that the American revolution had done a great work for humanity. This was a revolution in favor of liberty, in favor of justice, in favor of the universal rights of the many, and he would say let the revolution go on until these grand principles are established as the basis of the American republic.

Mr. SCHENCK said the gentleman from New York and others claim, though a man should come here black with treason, and present to the House his certificate, he must be admitted on such presentation. If the gentleman has proved anything at all by his argument and illustrations, it would disable us here from refusing both to Jefferson Davis himself if he were to come here with the certificate of election. You will not for the gentleman to say whether he would vote for or against permitting Davis to be sworn in under such circumstances. He will not say it in reference to John C. Breckenridge. He will not say it probably in reference to any traitor. I can understand that, because I know the gentleman belongs to the party which does not distinguish between men who have sustained the Government in the time of trial, when the rebellion was rampant over the land, from those who were seeking to destroy the country and overthrow the Government and trample on the flag.

After a long discussion, Mr. LOGAN'S amendment was modified to except Mr. Adams, of the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky, and was adopted, and the cases of all the other Kentucky delegates were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. SCHENCK presented a protest of the citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut against the election of Wm. H. Barnum, alleging bribery and corruption. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine to enquire what further legislation is necessary on reconstruction. Adopted.

Adjourned till Friday.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Twenty-First Day's Proceedings.

More Important Evidence.

Good, a Colored Barber, Testifies Surratt was in Washington the Day of the Assassination.

He is Seen in a Box at Ford's Theater at 11 O'clock A. M.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1867.

The Court announced there would be no session to-morrow.

Dr. McMillian was recalled and cross-examined slightly.

Charles H. M. Good, a colored barber, testified: In April, 1865, I worked at the shop of Booker & Stewart, on E street, near the Grover's shops under the Ebbitt House. I knew Booth before the assassination; I cut his hair, shaved him, and knew him well, [the prisoner was asked to stand up;] I have seen the prisoner before; on the morning of the assassination I saw him at Booker & Stewart's barber shop; I shaved and trimmed the prisoner's hair; Surratt came to the shop with Booth, McLaughlin and another; the three named talked about coming from Baltimore; I also trimmed Booth's hair that morning; I was waiting on Booth, and Surratt was in the rear of me, and a small, thick-set man whose name I did not know, sitting near the glass; when I was done waiting on Booth, he got out of the chair and went to the back part of the shop, where McLaughlin was standing at a glass disguising himself with false hair; Surratt had by this time taken the chair vacated by Booth, and told me to clean him up nicely; Surratt looked like a man who was used to riding a short distance; Surratt called my attention to a scar on Booth's neck; he said it was a gun shot wound; that morning I shaved Surratt all but his mustache; this was between nine and ten; I had my breakfast and had been up to Mr. Seward and shaved him; Secretary Stanton was by when I shaved Mr. Seward; I think Mr. Seward was setting up in bed.

Cross-examination: When prisoner came to my shop, there were several hands there working; witness described McLaughlin as a tall, handsome man, with black hair and moustache; he was dressed in black; Surratt had light clothes; I did not take special notice of Surratt; I had never seen Surratt until that day; one day last week, as I was standing near the court house, the jailer was bringing Surratt in, and I recognized him, as the man who came in with Booth, and was so impressed I spoke of it; we had a great deal of business at the time referred to.

Charles Russell, formerly a private in the Third Heavy Artillery, testified: On the morning of April 15th, 1865, near Fort Bunker Hill, which is four miles from Washington, on the Bladensburg road, he saw a dark bay horse with a light colored tail tied to the fence; had a citizen's saddle on; was tied in an opening about a hundred yards from a house; about fifteen minutes after a man rode up to witness on the horse; witness was on picket, getting through the pickets; witness told him it would be difficult about getting through; witness asked him if he had heard of the assassination; he said he had not, and laughed; he remarked he should try to get through the pickets, and rode off fast; the prisoner was here caused to stand up and turn his back to the witness, who said he thought he had seen that man's back on the horse alluded to.

Frank M. Heston, clerk in the general land office, testified: Saw the President's carriage arrive at Ford's Theater on the night of the assassination; saw the party get out and go in the theater; was standing front of there; saw no face at the time that attention was first drawn to the carriage came up, half a dozen persons from restaurants came up; on last Thursday week witness came to the court and saw the prisoner, and recognized him at once; went at the time coming up to the President's carriage.

Theodore Benjamin Rhodes, residing in Washington, testified that on the day of the President's assassination, in Ford's Theatre about half-past eleven in the forenoon, I went down to look at the stage, and while there saw one of the box doors open a little, and being desirous to see the stage from that point, went down there; as witness approached, whoever was there walked away, and witness entered the box and stopped there some time; went out, and the party behind; the man who had been in the box previously came up and spoke to witness; he said he was connected with the theater; he had a piece of wood in his hand about eight feet long and two inches wide, and remarked that the President would be there that night, and he was going to fix the box so the President could not be disturbed; he then placed the stick, which was oak or pine, against the door, in a slanting niche in the wall, and adjusted it, asking if witness thought it would hold, the prisoner was requested to stand up, and witness stated that he should judge that was the size; he had no doubt about it; he heard some one passing behind the stage curtains, and this man immediately went away, and a short, thick-set man came in; he hallooed to some one "halloo! halloo! Ned or Dick, come here and bring up them things;" the man did not answer; he repeated the call three or four times, and finally some one behind the curtain replied, and the man told the party answering to come up and he did; the thick-set man said to him they must hurry, as they only had heard an hour previously that the President was coming, there was but a short time to fix up; he told the man to bring up the big arm chair; the prisoner went out before these parties came to the box.

After the cross-examination of this witness the Court took a recess.

After recess, David H. Bates, telegrapher, testified as an expert to the handwriting of certain letters of Surratt and Booth, which have already been published.

Wm. A. Thompson, druggist, testified that Harold was formerly his clerk, and that President Lincoln was in the habit of getting medicines there.

Tom, Lawton, residing in St. Mary's county, Maryland, gave some testimony concerning Harold's having been at T. B., in the month previous to the assassination with some guns, two carbines, a knife, pistol and a piece of rope; he left going towards Washington, taking them with him; T. B. is about five miles from Surrattsville; Harold asked if Surratt had been there, saying he expected him. Surratt came there on the 3d of April, and left shortly after; did not tell witness he had been to Richmond; Surratt and Atzerot had been at the house together, but did not come or leave in company.

Defence asked that a summons be made for Mr. Bates as a witness for them.

The District Attorney said they had but two or three witnesses more, who were not in attendance, and asked an adjournment until Friday, which was ordered.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Piano Awards---The First Gold Medal to Steinway & Sons.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
NEW YORK, July 3, 1867.

An official telegram, per cable, received this day from Paris, states that Steinway & Sons received the first gold medal for greatest perfection in grand, square and upright pianos—the strongest endorsement of the jury, thus placing that firm at the head of the list.

MAXIMILIAN.

Russian Minister's Intercession Refused --Juarez Determined on Maximilian's Execution.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The *Herald's* special says: Baron Magnus, the Russian Minister, arrived at Queretaro the day before the execution, and immediately transmitted by telegraph a formal protest to Juarez, which was received at half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the same day, and in reply to which the following was transmitted:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 28, 10 P. M.—*To Baron A. F. Magnus, at Queretaro:* I am sorry to say to you, in answer to your telegram, which you were pleased to send me this night, that I had expected you the day before yesterday, that the President of the Republic is not of the opinion that it is possible to grant the pardon of Maximilian, of Hapsburg, consistent with the great considerations of justice and the necessity of insuring the future peace of the Republic. Very respectfully, etc.,

S. LERDO DE TEJADO.

The authentic news has not yet arrived as to the disposition of Maximilian's body.

Three Boys Killed by Lightning.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., July 3.—Two boys standing in a harvest field, four miles from this place, were struck by lightning during a storm to-day, and instantly killed. A house in Gillespie, Ill., was struck in the same storm, and one boy killed.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 3.—Sir N. F. Belleau was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

Sailing of the China.

BOSTON, July 3.—The steamer China sailed for Liverpool, with $185,000 in specie.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

American Exhibitors Knighted by Napoleon.

Supplies for the Cretans.

Suffering Among Americans in Brazil.

Sir Morton Peto a Bankrupt.

Senator Sherman En Route Home.

Americans Knighted.

PARIS, July 3.—Messrs. Charles Perkins, Lawrence Smith, Samuel B. Ruggles, Godwin Birney, Elias Howe, and C. F. Chickering, have been created Knights of the Legion of Honor.

Candia.

ATHENS, July 2.—The Greek blockade runner Arkadia, has made her fourteenth voyage to Candia. She landed 500 volunteers for the insurgent army, 2,000 muskets, and a supply of food and other necessaries for the insurrectionary forces. She was chased by the Turkish fleet, but succeeded in escaping. Omar Pasha is preparing to make another attack on the Christian position at Sphakia.

The War in South America.

The *Herald's* Rio Janeiro special, via cable, dated June 8th, says: The news received in Rio from the seat of war on the Parana is dated to the 30th of May. On the 21st the Paraguayan troops attacked the allied camp, but were repulsed with great loss. There had been riots in the city of Rio.

London Press on Maximilian's Death.

The London *Times* and London *Post*, express pity for Maximilian, and denounce the action of Juarez.

Napoleon's Idea of Liberty.

Some of the London journals ridicule Napoleon's idea of liberty in France as expressed in his speech at the exhibition.

Addresses to the Pope.

Four hundred and ninety Catholic Bishops presented an affectionate address to the Pope. One hundred of the towns of Italy also addressed the Holy Father.

Hostility to Italy.

An Italian deputy asserted in the Legislature, that Austria, with others of the neighboring powers, are perfecting treaties hostile to the policy of Italy.

American Colonists Suffering.

LONDON, July 3.—Late news from Brazil says the United States colonists are suffering the greatest destitution, and bitterly repent their journey.

Sir Morton Peto Bankrupt.

The estate of Sir Morton Peto has been put in bankruptcy.

Coming Home.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Senator Sherman is a passenger on board the City of Paris, which sailed for New York to-day. He denounces Attorney General Stanbery's opinion on the reconstruction law as an attempt to annul the acts of Congress.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 3.—The steamer Camilla, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, July 3.—The steamer City of Antwerp, from New York, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, July 3.—The steamer Moravian, from Quebec, has arrived.

Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, July 3.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 72⅛. Illinois 70½. Erie 45¾.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, July 3.—Consols closed at 94⅛-94⅜ 72½; Illinois Central 70½; Erie 45¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, July 3.—Cotton tends downward; Uplands 12½d; Orleans 12¾d. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, July 3.—Cotton closed weak; middling Uplands 12½@12¾d; do Orleans 12¾@13d; sales 10,000, including 4,000 to speculators.

Breadstuffs inactive but quotations show no change.

Provisions dull and closed with a declining tendency. Pork, mess, 74s 9d. Lard 62s 6d, for American. Bacon—fine American 43s 6d. Beef and bacon steady.

Produce steady. Petroleum 9s for spirits, and 1s 6d for refined.

London Markets.

LONDON, July 3, Evening.—Sugar firm, but steady. Linseed oil, 27l 5s@27l 10s. Sperm and whale oils unchanged.

GREAT INDIAN WAR.

Twenty Thousand Indians Forming.

The White Population Organizing.

It is said Gen. Sherman is for dealing rigotously with the Indians, as the only method of insuring peace and safety. The Helena correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following particulars:

Our people are now greatly excited over the matter. The Sioux have succeeded in uniting the majority of the mountain tribes, and in combined strength they are marshaling their forces along our eastern borders for a desperate conflict. The opinion among Western men is general that it will be one of the most bloody and protracted Indian disturbances known to American history, and Eastern Montana will probably be the scene of the fiercest struggles, as the red devils are driven upon us by the strategy of the government troops in Dacotah, and Western Nebraska and Colorado. To our own right arms, it seems, we must look for protection—and by until summer is far advanced, as the regulars, now on the road hither by the plains, cannot reach us before August or September. We are organizing, as your readers have doubtless been informed, volunteer companies, and two hundred have already rushed to the endangered points. An engagement may be expected any day. Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, by virtue of his office as acting Governor, has command of the militia, assisted by Gens. Thomas Thoroughman and Niel Howie, and he has determined upon "a vigorous prosecution of the war." Thomas Francis, we all know, will fight. When he rallies enough men around his standard to invade the Indians' strongholds, we may expect such invasion to take place, but I fear the result will not be so certain. It is said that these savages are approaching with more than 20,000 well-armed warriors, and the Sioux, we know from painful experience, has scarcely a superior in handling weapons on horseback. Some of the chiefs are partially educated and "civilized," as the saying runs (or has it,) and it is said they are quickly and correctly informed of all our maneuvres, laughing around their camp fires over our defensive measures, reports of which are regularly furnished them by white renegades and scouts, and they confidently assert their ability and boldly declare their intentions (as rumor runs) to enter the Gallatin Valley in force, and, passing down it, destroy all the improvements of the settlers, steal all the stock, and take a scalp for every white man, woman and child they meet, then plunder the Missouri, and escape into her Majesty's dominions in the north, whither they sent their women, children and superannuated men months ago. There certainly is no doubt that in this coming campaign —which I believe is inevitable—the Indians will fight with the greatest valor and desperation.

Use of Petroleum as Fuel.

In an article on the above subject the Tidioute *Journal* says:

There is only one way to raise the price of oil. Stop the supply or increase the demand. We are all most directly interested to do the latter. And we can do this by encouraging practical experiments for making petroleum serve as fuel, by aiding those who are making experiments and assisting them by every means in our power. Suppose we could run our locomotive engines with petroleum. It is practicable, safe and economical, but it has not yet been practically demonstrated. And at what point could we try the experiment so well as here. What railroad could so well afford to give the facilities for it as the Oil Creek Railroad or the Warren & Franklin railroad? Wood is plenty enough on most of our railroad lines, but coal is dear and hard to get. For steamboats, as a source of expense which could be greatly reduced by the use of petroleum, the liability to accidents from steam sparks would make petroleum preferable. If any of our readers have had in successful use one of the Patent Petroleum Burners, and pronounce it far superior to coal and wood in every respect, safety, economy and convenience. What railroad will take the initiative in this matter? It is time we were moving. Let us have one of these burners in a locomotive and the expense would be comparatively small.

The practicability and every essential idea embraced in the Boston test of petroleum as fuel, have been demonstrated in the oil regions, where it has been successfully employed in the running of engines and principally of wells for two years. In no way could our Oil Barons so readily and so cheaply create a market for the product of their wells than by projecting and stimulating experiments looking to its introduction as fuel on steamboats and in manufactories. Relative to its introduction as fuel for locomotives there is no company whose capabilities and opportunities are greater than the Pennsylvania Railroad for the experiment, and if successful no company would reap so great a benefit from its use.

INSPECTION OF OIL.—Among the recent decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the following: All coal oil, before it is removed from the manufactory or refinery, should be marked and branded. The brands in all cases must show the following facts: First, the kind of oil; second, the number of gallons; third, the specific gravity; fourth, the name of the distiller; fifth, the date of inspection; sixth, the name of the inspector; seventh, the collection district. No oil will be regarded as properly inspected or branded, which does not show a record of all these facts, and any oil placed upon the market or found in transit not bearing the inspection marks, as defined and described above, are liable to seizure, and should in all cases be seized.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Impeachment Report.

No Hope for the Displaced Southern Officials.

Investigation of Treasury Affairs.

Secretary Seward Astounded at Maximilian's Execution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1867.

Impeachment.

Notwithstanding the order of the House today that no business shall be done, but the consideration of reconstruction, it will not prevent the mere submission of the report of the Judiciary Committee on impeachment. The report now in course of preparation will be laid before the House next week, but cannot be discussed during the present session.

The Displaced Southern Officials.

It is freely asserted in administration quarters to-night that in view of the certain action of Congress on the power of military commanders, that nothing will be done by the President towards reinstating the Southern officials displaced by military orders.

Examination of Treasury Department.

A committee specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the affairs of that department are now engaged in an investigation of the Treasurer's Bureau. Geo. Riggs, the Washington banker, is at the head of the committee, to whom every facility is offered by the department.

Execution of Maximilian.

Two of the foreign legations to-day have forwarded to Paris and Vienna, confirmatory details of the execution of Maximilian. Secretary Seward is represented as being astonished at the news finally proving true. He was, as usual, hopeful to the last that Maximilian would be saved.

Congressmen Going Home.

The business of the session having been settled to-day, five or six members, among them Mr. Allison, of Iowa, and Mr. Ketchum, of New York, left for home to-night.

The Surratt Case.

The evidence in the Surratt trial to-day bore against the prisoner as being in Washington on the day of the assassination. The defense state that they will prove beyond a doubt that he was in Elmira, New York, on that day. The jury are to have a picnic to-morrow in charge of proper officers.

Better.

Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, is better.

The National Holiday.

There will be no observance here to-morrow beyond a general suspension of all business, public and private.

WASHINGTON, July 3.
WESTERN MEMBERS PRESENT.

The following is a list of western members of the House present to-day:

Ohio—Eggleston, Hayes, Schenck, Lawrence, Clark, Hamilton, Buckland, Ashley, Wilson, Welker, Plants, Bingham, Eckley, Spalding and Garfield.

Indiana—Hunter, Julian, Coburns, Washburn, Orth, Colfax, Williams and Shanks.

Illinois—Judd, Farnsworth, Harding, Ingersoll, Cook, Bromwell, Cullum, Baker, Raum and Logan.

Missouri—Pyle, Newcomb, Gravell, McClurg, Van Horn, Loan, Benjamin and Henderson.

Michigan—Beaman, Upson, Ferry, Trowbridge and Driggs.

Iowa—Nelson, Price, Allison and Loughridge.

Wisconsin—Payne, Hopkins, Cobb, Eldridge, Sawyer and Washburn.

Minnesota—Windom and Donnelly.

Oregon—Mallory.

Kansas—Clarke.

West Virginia—Hubbard, Ketchum, and Paisley.

Nebraska—Tallen.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

A Boy Murderer on Trial---Change of Front in Politics---The Observance of the Fourth---Hot Weather.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 3, 1867.

At Warsaw, Indiana, the jury is being empannelled to-day for the trial of Lawrence Hurd, the man who whipped and tortured his adopted boy to death, and threw his remains into an old well in February last. The trial will probably last two or three days, and is creating great interest.

Captain Joseph Gutzwiller, who was nominated for County Clerk by the Union Convention, on Monday last, has published a card in the Democratic county organ declining the nomination. The Captain says he is a Democrat, and can't run on the Union ticket. He has evidently received some new light since he was writing letters home from the army for publication, strongly and bitterly denunciatory of the party with which he professes to affiliate at present.

There will be no regular or collective celebration of the Fourth in this city to-morrow. Many of our citizens will visit other towns on the excursion trains so numerously advertised, while others will go to the different points of interest in the country on picnic excursions, and thus may enjoy the day.

Weather oppressively hot and dry. Thermometer ninety-eight in the shade.

The Union Convention of Perry county unanimously nominated Colonel W. H. Free for Representative in the State Legislature, and the following candidates for County Officers: Treasurer, George Pierson; Commissioner, Benjamin Carroll; Surveyor, Patrick Curran. Resolutions indorsing the State platform and nominees were enthusiastically received, and unanimously adopted.

The Union Republican Senatorial Convention for the district composed of Perry and Muskingum counties, on Tuesday unanimously nominated Daniel Applegate as their candidate for Senator.

Ex-Governor Tod is building a palatial mansion near the Railway depot, in Youngstown.

General Ben. Lefever, the new Consul for Wurtemburg, left Columbus on Tuesday for Washington, on his way to his post of duty. H. H. Sprague, of Louisville, will be his Secretary.

The Youngstown Gas Company have increased their capital stock to $10,000.

On Monday night, a man named Conway, while quarreling with a companion at the Cleveland Iron and Nail Works in Cleveland, was struck upon the head with an iron implement, inflicting a mortal wound.

FROM JAPAN.

Meeting of Damios---New Settlement at Osaca---Distress Among the Lower Classes---Silk and Tea Markets, &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The ship Golden Fleece, from Yokohama June 4th, has arrived.

The meeting of the greater Damios, so often postponed, is about to take place at Kiota. The Princes Satsuma and Owago are already there. Shagoon returned thither after the entertainment of the foreign ministers at Osaca. Statchassi appears to be an able man.

The Mikado's family from whose family from whose partizans at one time serious opposition was anticipated to his rule and life.

The survey of the new settlement at Osaca is nearly completed, and will be ready for exhibition by Sir Harry Parkes's return.

It is reported there is much distress among the people of Osaca. Several dead bodies have been seen floating in the river daily, apparently beggars. The lower classes appear wretchedly poor.

The appointment of Japanese Commissioner at Osaca had given rise to some discussion.

The silk and tea markets were slack. There is little good silk on hand, and holders are firm. Buyers of tea are awaiting the arrival of samples of the new crop.

The United States steamer Shenandoah had arrived from Osaca. The French Minister had left that post for Nagasaki. Sir Harry Park's suite left for Buringo. A new port will be opened on the west coast of Japan.

The *Times*, after discussing the subject of opening Osaca and Hiogo, compares the relative advantages of Kanagwha and Mikuoro, two important ports on the west coast, one of which could be opened to the full limit of the treaty, but regrets to announce that neither was chosen.

Man Shot.

BOSTON, July 3.—A man named Wilson was shot and mortally wounded by another named Matthews, during an altercation in Brooklyn last evening. Matthews gave himself up to the authorities.

MEXICO.

The Capitulation of Vera Cruz.

Three Officers Shot on the 20th.

Santa Anna a Prisoner at Campeachy.

NEW YORK, July 3.—From Havana we have received Vera Cruz dates to the 21st, and Sisal to the 23d. The capitulation of the former was about being signed. Gen. Tabaoda had given up the command. Merida capitulated on the 20th, the last stronghold possessed by the Empire on the Yucatan peninsula. Espejo, the military commander of the garrison, N. Govantes, civil Governor, and O. Ponce, Governor of Carmen island, were shot on the morning of the 20th.

General Santa Anna is kept a prisoner at Campeachy. Important documents were found on his person, and a vigilant lookout is kept over his movements.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Synopsis of Bills, Resolutions, Etc., Introduced in Congress Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Mr. Drake's bill, introduced in the Senate, which passed to a second reading and was ordered printed, provides for the vacating of

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

To enable every person employed in the COMMERCIAL establishment to participate in the festivities of our National Anniversary, the publication of the paper to-morrow will be suspended.

YESTERDAY we referred to the opinion of Judge SHARSWOOD, the Democratic candidate for the Supreme Bench, arguing the unconstitutionality of the legal tender act. To-day we give the opinion entire, and we only express the hope that it will be universally read by political friend and foe. Judge SHARSWOOD is before the State for preferment, and it is altogether proper to canvass his legal soundness. *Of the* ability of the opinion in question there is no more question than of its *fatal* unsoundness. For that reason he *is* all the more dangerous. To elevate this man to the Supreme Bench at such a time in our history, would be perfect madness, and his withdrawal would seem to be the only thing his party can properly do.

TO-DAY.

The Fourth of July was for over half a century the National holiday of Americans. In whatever part of the world individuals might be, they did not let the day, that commemorated the birth of the nation, pass unobserved or unhonored. Throughout our country, it was kept as became its historic and political associations. It was to the people not only a remembrance but also a unifier, exerting a mighty, though gentle influence to produce and maintain among them a homogeneity, that was a strong bulwark of safety, as well as a source of happiness.

On this Fourth of July, the ninety-first anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, we respectfully solicit the attention of our readers to a few thoughts suggested by its return.

The country, after a period of distraction and distress, needs more than ever before some common rallying point for the restoration of a broken unity and an impaired friendship. The traditions of the country offer such a point—we mean the old traditions of the Revolutionary period. It is difficult to perceive how, without some interest in the past history and venerable traditions of a country, the sentiments of patriotism can exist. The most powerful, and, we may say, the most sacred national traditions of our country are those connected with the great Revolution that made us an independent nation. That was the heroic era of our country, in which every American took a pride, and the glory of it was a common heritage. Patriots and statesmen have appreciated the danger of allowing these traditions to be overlaid and obliterated, by others, of restricted or transient interest. Local diversities among our Colonial population, were superseded by the grand absorbing interest in the struggle for liberty. The descendants of the Cromwellian race, who settled on "the wild New England shore," were joined, with heart and hand, by those of a different class who had located in Virginia and the Carolinas. Class and local prejudices gave way before the nobler common aspirations and they became practically a homogeneous people, and so remained for many years, the "*Glorious Fourth*" being the greatest day North and South.

Two causes have contributed, from different directions, to weaken the ties of common attachment, furnished by revolutionary traditions. The first was, the intrusion of a local and sectional interest that was in its nature antagonistic to the great idea of the Declaration of Independence. This was human slavery, whose alienating influence was two-fold—contracting around itself the interest of the South, and at the same time growing repulsive to the free spirit of the North. The Fourth of July gradually ceased to be observed in the South, as the slavery institution and doctrine rose in the ascendant. The declaration of freedom and equality could not stand before the fixed and cherished fact of bondage. Diversity of sentiment led to antagonism. The doctrine of State Rights was but the speculative embodiment of practical sectionalism. The common traditions of the Revolution were lost sight of or were not taught to the new generation, and the repellant power of sectionalism, speculative and practical, culminated in the great effort at entire separation.

The other cause that has somewhat diluted the energy of old traditions in the popular mind, is the large influx of new elements from abroad into our population. Many of these children of other climes, although not having part in our particular traditions, have, nevertheless, such intelligent and glowing attachment to our form of Government and our institutions, that they are among our most patriotic citizens, and readily and cordially resigning all their old political and local predilections, become American citizens in the full sense of the word. These will not cherish allegiance to any foreign Prince or Potentate, or subordinate their obligations to the country of their adoption to any other.

The tendency of new traditions, opinions and prejudices, to produce sectional and class alienations and prevent homogeniety among a people, is too manifest to require illustration or proof. It is equally plain that the want of homogeniety is a weakness in a people, if not a positive danger. The *divergent* tendency of the traditions growing out of the recent collision will naturally, if not counteracted, widen the real alienation between Northern and Southern people. For this reason we desire a revival of the old traditions, and the celebration of the *glorious Fourth*, as a means of it. And for the same reason, we desire the relinquishment of foreign attachments, associations and obligations, which necessarily segregate any class of our people from the rest; and, to the same extent, prevent the mixing and blending which constitute a homogeneous, harmonious and strong people. A nation that is made up of the mere conglomerate of heterogeneous people must inevitably be obnoxious to special embarrassments and dangers.

The true patriot, therefore, will look with satisfaction on anything that indicates a revival of the political reminiscences of the old revolutionary days, and that promises to infuse the noble ideas of those days into the minds of the rising generation and of the foreign people becoming citizens of our country. Parties, sections, sectaries, principles or practices, which, either in tendency or design, obstruct the free circulation of patriotic sympathies or the healthy agreement of the people in general political sentiments, must be regarded by the true patriot as adverse to the interests of the nation and country, and totally at variance with the good old traditions of the Revolutionary era.

Lieutenant Governer of Ohio.

The Hon. Samuel Galloway has written a letter declining the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio. The State Executive Committee, to whom it is addressed, will meet in Columbus on the 10th instant to supply the vacancy thus created.

EX-MINISTER CAMPBELL explains that he had peremptory orders to remain in New Orleans; but lately he was ordered to proceed to Mexico and take up his position near Juarez; that he was ill when this order came to hand, but, nevertheless, he set about to depart; that he found no conveyance, and telegraphed Mr. Seward to have a vessel assigned him, which was refused, whereupon he resigned.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says the railroad men who have been negotiating in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to get control of a through line from Philadelphia to St. Louis, have not been able to obtain possession of the Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railroad, although they have secured the Terre Haute and Alton road.

Impeachment Prospect.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes that the impeachers are the more sanguine of success since they have been reinforced by some Republicans *who are opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant for President, and who advocate impeachment, because that will make Senator Wade acting President of the United States, and thus strengthen his chances for the nomination.* Other Presidential combinations also favor impeachment, as advantageous to other Presidential aspirants than Gen. Grant, and all these influences may soon bring the recent guess of Massachusetts before the bar of the Senate charged with misdemeanors." In a recent speech Ex-Vice President Hamlin favored impeaching the President.

THE gratitude of the Czar for the preservation of his life from the assassin's hand is indicated by his generosity, both to individuals and to institutions, besides munificent gifts to Raimbaux. No less than a million of francs, about $200,000 was the amount of his donations to the hospitals of *Paris*. It shows that he prizes his life. *The* reminds us, by contrast, of an anecdote told of the Scottish bard. A man fell into the river, and being rescued from drowning by a brave sailor, offered his preserver the liberal acknowledgment of a shilling, of the lawful coin of the realm, which the sailor respectfully declined. Burns, standing by, said "Take it man, he kens the worth of his ain life."

DR. MCMILLAN, whose testimony in the Surratt trial has been read with so much interest, is spoken of as a courteous and intelligent gentleman, whose testimony was given in a careful and conscientious manner that produced a profound sensation and carried irresistible conviction. He was the first witness too who had pluck and independence enough to resent the bullying and insulting course of the prisoner's counsel. He told Merrick that his language was that of a coward and a sneak, and for his part he would not submit to it anywhere. The effect of the Doctor's testimony on Surratt was very marked, and the prisoner nearly fainted under it.

A NEIGHBOR of ours, engaged in the editorial business in a small way, must be a person of remarkable disposition, according to his own showing. Apologizing yesterday morning for an article of the day before, abusive of some Temperance organization, he passes from the particular case, to a general eulogy of his extraordinary benevolence, in the following words: "We never attempt *to injure those who have done us no harm.*" Let all malignant, vindictive and revengeful characters make this model of goodness their study.

IT is asserted that it has transpired that the military court which sentenced Mrs. Surratt, also earnestly recommended her to the mercy of the President. This recommendation is in the handwriting of Hon. John A. Bingham, then Assistant Judge Advocate. It has been remarked by not a few that Mr. Johnson showed unaccountable zeal in having Mrs. Surratt executed; and this new fact will probably revive speculation on the subject.

THE strong-minded female and the weak-minded male advocates of female suffrage are sharply after Mr. Greeley, because as Chairman of the Suffrage Committee on the Constitutional amendment he reported against extending the right of suffrage to the gentler sex. In Mr. Greeley they supposed they would have a champion, and the discovering of their mistake has caused a great commotion.

THE Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The following explanation of Greeley's course regarding Jeff. Davis, is current and credited in well informed legal circles: Johnson and Seward were in great perplexity over their elephant, Davis. Chase was very loth to try him. As Johnson and Seward determined to have him bullied, but felt such a step unsafe without Radical backing. So by indirect means they played the magnanimity dodge on Greeley, representing the bailing as a great concession both the party and Mr. Greeley, and after much careful scheming accomplished their design.

THE SUMMIT OF SENSATIONALISM.—Mr. Ruskin seems to have a tendency to making remarkable statements in his public lectures. He thinks that the rage for the sentimental now thoroughly taints literature and art, and adds that at one of the operas in London, lately, he had seen a scene with ballet dancers capering in the foreground, and a row of corpses holding the candles behind them.

JUDGE HALL, of the Northern District of New York, has decided that in applications in bankruptcy, the simple statement "necessary wearing apparel" was not sufficient, but each article must be stated. Each petitioner must set out the number of shirts, coats, hats, &c., he owns. No petition can be filed till a certificate of Register is obtained in the prescribed form.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the Constitutional Convention of Michigan, the Committee on Elections has reported an article striking out the word "white," and making sundry other changes. A minority report of the same committee provides for the separate submission of the question of negro suffrage. Nothing is said about female suffrage. The Committee on Militia also omit the word "white" in their report.

The rulers of Europe are always either quarrelling or getting ready to quarrel. According to a foreign journal, the recent visit of King William of Prussia to Paris has produced no result. The situation remains as it was, so far as the relations between France and Prussia are concerned—it is described as a position of "cordial distrust."

Messrs. Norton & Beers of the Atlantic Submarine Company, are announced as the real purchasers of the hull of the iron-clad Ironsides. They will shortly begin the work of raising the craft.

In Mississippi deception is used to prevent the full colored vote from being cast. The freedmen are told that the object of registration is to identify the number of marketable negroes, so that they may be taken to Cuba and sold.

At a meeting of the creditors of Frazier, Trenholm & Company, at Liverpool, on the 18th, it was stated that the gross liabilities were about $6,000,000, and the estimated assets about $1,400,000.

Immigrants continue to pour into the country. This year, from January 1st to Wednesday last, 120,305 immigrants have arrived at New York, as compared with 119,624 during the corresponding period of last year.

The immigration from Ireland during 1866 amounted to 101,251 persons, of whom 60,688 were males and 30,563 females. This is an increase of 4,482 males and a decrease of 6,227 females as compared with 1865, when the total immigration was 103,096. The total immigration of 1866 was 1,845 less than that of 1865. With regard to the age of these immigrants, nearly seventy-five per cent. during 1866, and sixty-five per cent. during 1865, were between 15 and 35 years of age.

PERSONAL.

—The Pope, who is a man rising eighty years of age and rather feeble, is represented by the Cable dispatch as lifting a "model of the yacht Henrietta in silver, the yacht being laden below with gold pieces to the amount of fifty thousand dollars"? A gold dollar weighs about 25 grains, and fifty thousand of them would weigh about 217 pounds; the model of the yacht in silver, large enough to hold this cargo, could not have weighed less than 500;—so that the Pope "lifted from its case" something over *seven hundred pounds*."

—Raimbeaux, whose horse received the pistol ball destined for the Czar, has not only received a Russian and a French order for knighthood; but he is to get a title of nobility, and his wife has been presented with $12,000 worth of diamonds by the Empress of Russia. A good many could afford to have a horse shot on similar terms.

—Artemus Ward was sometimes restive under editorial supervision, and once remarked to Mr. Carleton, his publisher, that the next time he wrote a book he would let Mr. Carleton write it.

—George Mason, son of J. Y. Mason, our federal minister to France, has received a commission in the French army in Algeria. Young Mason was a lieutenant in the rebel army at the Pendegar Iron Works in Richmond.

—Mr. Warren Nobles, of Montgomery, Texas, proposes a free-will offering to Jefferson Davis of one gold dollar from each of his many thousands of admirers in the North, as well as in the South. The New Orleans *Picayune* considers Mr. Nobles's suggestion "inopportune," and would "It is not at all likely that Mr. Davis will accept the free-will offering, and we are happy to believe that he is in no, immediate at least, necessity of pecuniary assistance."

—Rev. Dr. Jeter, of the Fourth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, has accepted the call extended by the North Baptist Church in Chicago. Rev. Wm. B. Wright, Church in Chicago, accepted the call to the Berkley Church, in Boston, to fill the place of Dr. Dexter Church.

—S. D. Clark, lumber dealer in Chicago, has made a bad failure.

—A wedding was celebrated at St. James's Church, in Chicago, on the 1st instant, which, from the distinguished position occupied by the parties in the financial and fashionable world, has excited much interest. The bridegroom is Eugene W. Jerome, of New York, nephew of Leonard W. Jerome, and possessed of large wealth. The bride is Miss Von Schneidau, daughter of the late Herr Von Schneidau, some years since Swedish Consul. Miss Von Schneidau is the ward of Hon. Wm. B. Ogden and E. H. Sheldon, Esq., and has been an inmate of the family of the latter for several years. She is possessed of rare beauty and large wealth. Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, performed the nuptial service, having come all the way from Omaha for that particular service. The wedding was a very elegant affair. The happy couple leave immediately for Europe.

SHARSWOOD'S RECORD.

Our Currency Declared Bogus.

Help for the Rebellion—A BLOW to the Loyal Cause.

Unsound Timber Proposed for the Supreme Bench.

DISTRICT COURT OF PHILADELPHIA.

...rie vs. Trott. Constitutionality of legal tender notes. Case stated. Opinion of Sharswood, P. J.:

If any point may be considered as well settled, it is that the Constitution of the United States is a special grant or delegation of limited powers to the Federal Government. This has been truly said "observed C. J. Marshall, in the United States vs. Fisher, 2 Cranch, 212, "that under a Constitution conferring specific powers, the power contended for must be granted or it cannot be exercised." The same thing has been affirmed by Mr. Justice Story in Martin vs. Hunter's Lessees, 1 Wheaton, 326. "The Government of the United States can claim no powers which are not granted by the Constitution, and the powers actually granted must be such as are expressly given, or given by necessary implication. And not to multiply citations—so to select a principle—again by C. J. Marshall in McCullough vs. the State of Maryland, 4 Wheat., 405, "The powers are clearly acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle that it can exercise only the powers granted, or all, it would seem too apparent to have required to be enforced by all those arguments which its enlightened friends, while it was depending before the people, found it necessary to urge. *That principle is now universally admitted.*"

It follows that to obtain the constitutionality of an act of Congress—to determine that it is a law—an authority for it must be shown to be given by some one of the enumerated powers. If such authority must exist in the Constitution in express words, or in an act of Congress passed in pursuance of a proper for carrying into execution some power or powers vested in Congress, in the Government of the United States, or in some department or officer thereof.

By this rule we are now to decide whether that clause of the act of Congress approved February 25, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," which provides that the notes issued in pursuance of that act "shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private"—is or is not a law of the land.

The counsel of the defendant—recognizing that on him rested the burden of maintaining the affirmative of this issue—claimed that the provision referred to was an exercise of the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures. (Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 5.) It is evident not merely from the words, but from the juxtaposition with the clause for fixing a standard of weights and measures, that the Constitution intends that the money of the United States shall be not merely a medium of exchange, but a *standard of value*. Uniformity and stability were the objects in view, and for that reason these powers were vested exclusively in the Federal Government. Here, and here alone, and not as a mere incident to another power, is to be found the limitation on the authority Congress possesses over the subject of money. The power to coin money is no more limited than that to make currency. In the *Federalist*, No. 42, this is taken for granted. "All that needs be remarked on the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, is that providing for this object is among the few cases in which a uniform material opinion of the articles of confederation authorizes the exercise of new powers by a bare majority of the legislature." It is the regulation of coin *already in circulation* that requires the concurrence of three-fourths of the States, by whose legislatures it is presumed to be considered as a matter affecting their own interests. Coin, in the sense of the Constitution, is the money of the country, which is reported by Mr. Madison. It was argued in the convention, some, and Mr. Madison himself among the number, that the words had better remain, with a provision prohibiting them from being made a legal tender. Mr. James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, afterwards one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, opposed by President Washington, contended that it would have a most salutary influence on the credit of the United States, "to remove the *possibility of paper money*." Gouverneur Morris was awake to the subject, and the words stricken out by a vote of nine States to two. Mr. Madison has declared in a footnote that the vote by Virginia in the affirmative was accidental. The Journal of the convention, however, testified that striking out the words would not disable the Government from the use of public notes, as far as they could be safe and proper, and would only cut off *the pretext for a paper currency*, and particularly for making bills a *tender either for public or private debts*. (3 Elliott's Debates, 451, 495.) I do not know how these proceedings may strike other minds, but they have convinced me that the Federal Constitution understood by "bills of credit," not only the... ordinances of loan or indebtedness, but also Justice Marshall's exchequer bills—but just what Chief Justice Marshall's exchequer bills were, I know not—"paper money," all three words defined there to "mean" to make such an agreement to deny Congress the power.

Luther Martin, in...

Legislature in justification of his course in retiring from the Federal Convention, has also given a brief sketch of this interesting...ion, which corresponds in the most emphatic manner with Madison. He declares that the power to emit bills of credit was "a majority did not think proper to grant it, but conferred it rather than admit the idea of a...*any possible case*, refused to trust it to the discretion of the Government." (Secret Proceedings of the Federal Convention, p. 57). He afterwards of the Federal Legislature, as indicative of the temper of forms the from which he had withdrawn, that as the Con- body tion "even reported by the committee of detail, the States were only prohibited from emitting them bills of credit, *without the consent of Congress*, but the convention were so smitten *with the paper-money dread*, that they insisted that the prohibition should be absolute. "It was no opinion, sir," he proceeds to say, "that the States ought not to be totally deprived of the right to emit bills of credit, and that a...had been given an authority to the General Government for that purpose, it was the more necessary to retain it in the States."

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NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that the goods consignee as below will be sold to pay charges if not called for within thirty days from date.

J. Jenkins, 2 bbls. Sorghum;
Bruce & Morrow, 3 May 1st, 1867, will be held at Modes & Nichols, 3 casks Broken Glass.

Agent Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg Packet Line.

Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST Meeting of Trustees named in an "Act to inc

The Daily Commercial

IN STRAWBERRY TIME.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

The garden gate, as we two passed through,
Swung slowly backward, then closed again;
Over our heads the sky's deep blue,
Fairer above for last night's rain;
And the milk-white clouds through the azure sailed,
And over the landscape cool shadows trailed.

Through checkered sunlight and shadow we went,
Hettie and I that sweet June day,
When the odor of clover blooms was blent
With the fragrant scent of the new-mown hay;
And the rose of the bobolink's rounded chest,
And the voice of the bobolink's rounded chest,
As he called his mate from the meadows near,

Half shy, half wanton, the light wind played,
On the breezy uplands, with Hettie's curls,
That over her shoulders idly strayed,
And kissed the cheek of this queen of girls,
As we sauntered on by the path that led
To the meadows where grew the strawberries red.

Together we stopped in the tall green grass,
That day when the June sun shone so fair;
But my thoughts were all of this village lass,
And not of the strawberries growing there;
Of her cheeks where the rose its blushes shed,
And her lips like the berries so ripe and red.

Soon her basket was filled to the brim,
When turning on me her great brown eyes,
From under her straw-hat's shadowy rim,
She darted a look of quick surprise;
For you might have counted the berries that lay
In the basket I carried that sweet June day.

"Hettie," I said, as I rose—and she
Withdrew her gaze in a gentle alarm—
"One basket's enough for you and me!"
And lifting hers, laden, across my arm,
We sauntered back by the path that led
From the meadows where grew the strawberries red.

But long ere we reached the garden gate,
She and I, on our homeward way,
From her own sweet lips I had learned my fate,
O, happy the hour, and happy the day!
And happy my heart in its new found bliss,
As I sealed each vow with a lover's kiss.

Ah! many a year since then has gone by;
But whenever the month of June draws near,
And the clouds grow white that cross the sky,
Or whenever the bobolink's voice I hear,
As the summer approaches her golden prime,
Comes the thought to me of that strawberry time.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The crown which the Empress of Austria wore during the ceremony at Pesth was made for Maria Theresa, but never used by that Princess. It is of silver, but so studded with diamonds and pearls that the metal is scarcely visible. One of the diamonds is valued at 70,000 florins, and one of the pearls at 9,000. Two rose diamonds, close together, are so alike in shade, size and cutting, that they seem to form only a single stone. Eight others have each the volume of a good-sized bean.

The *Patrie says*: "Letters from Vienna inform us that the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Austria to Paris has been finally decided upon and will take place in July." The fate of Maximilian may, however, interfere with this visit.

Artificial stone is in greater favor with the French than with any other people. They are even using it in enormous blocks of over 120 tons weight, in building the new works in the harbor of Brest, called the "Port Napoleon." The material consists of rubble-stone, Portland cement, and sand. The blocks are lowered into position as foundations in the water, being constructed with wooden blocks in the interior, near the four corners of the upper face, into which iron suspension pivots are inserted. Artificial lithographic stones are also made for presses which require cylindrical stones of larger size than are easily obtained from nature.

The *Concorde* of Constantinople says: "The Sheik-ul-Islam has just issued a *fetfa* (religious decree,) which declares that the Sultan may go to Paris; but to reconcile that declaration with the letter of the Koran, which assigns to the ruler of the faithful whatever country he sets his foot on, recourse will be had to a certain legal fiction, in virtue of which the soil of France will be considered as Ottoman territory during the whole time that the Sultan shall abide there, but with the reservation of subsequently making a retrocession of the country to the Emperor of the French." The retrocession is very kind of the Sultan.

The following paragraph, under the title of "A Revelation," appears in the *Union Bretonne*: "Now that the Czar has certainly taken his departure, we may mention a circumstance as yet unknown, and which the Emperor Napoleon, from motives of delicacy, was anxious to keep secret. One of the projectiles of the pistol fired in the Bois de Boulogne struck the Emperor of the French, but in place of penetrating, the head only effected a severe contusion in the vicinity of the heart. His Majesty would not allow the Czar, while in France, to learn that the shot intended to strike him had more directly menaced another breast. That decision imposed on the press a reserve which was faithfully attended to, but which, now that the Czar is gone, is no longer necessary." This story has been positively denied to have any truthful basis.

The Emperor Napoleon has promised to pay a visit to the King of Prussia in October.

The *Patrie* says that the authorities of Jassy persist in placing the will of M. Bratiano above the law of the land, and calls attention to a dispatch which states that the persecution of the Jews is still carried on, although not so openly as heretofore.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* is responsible for the following: A letter from Trieste of the 11th inst. contains most reassuring accounts of the state of the Empress Charlotte. In pesence of the fatal issue of the struggle maintained by the Emperor Maximilian, Dr. Ilek, medical attendant to Her Majesty, thought it right not to conceal from her the captivity of her august consort, whose existence is even represented as being in danger. This last intimation was intended to produce a reaction sufficiently strong to arouse the sufferer from the state of profound prostration in which, in the absence of news from Mexico for some time passed had plunged her. In fact, the Empress appeared suddenly to recover her lucidity of mind; she exclaimed that the Mexican nation was not capable of so odious an outrage as to raise a homicidal hand against a prince who had devoted himself with such great self-denial to the regeneration of the country; and that, in any case, the Emperor had preserved his honor. The Empress Charlotte has since that time manifested equal calmness and resignation.

In England, a fifteen-inch mortar gun, purchased from the United States, is about to be experimented with. American powder and projectiles are to be used, in order to make a fair comparison of the relative merits of the gunnery systems of the two countries. The Pall Mall *Gazette* says this gun is in all points a complete exponent of the American as opposed to the English system of ordnance, and plainly embodies nearly every element which England has discarded. Thus, it is smooth-bore instead of rifled; it is of cast instead of wrought iron; it throws a spherical cast-iron shot instead of an elongated steel projectile; and, finally, the charge of powder is excessively small in relation to the weight of shot.

Ex-Finance Minister Scialoja received lately from Naples a letter informing him that the writer had just composed a play entitled "The Ecclesiastical Patrimony," which was crammed with abuse of M. Scialoja, and altogether so recommended itself to a scandal-loving public that the author had no difficulty in finding an *impresario* who would give 3,000 francs for the copyright. But the honest dramatist, so he said of himself, was not so mercenary that he could not give the preference to M. Scialoja. "Send me, then," he adds, "the 3,000 francs, or I shall consider myself free of every engagement towards you."

Among the few American guns exhibited at Paris is the Ferris gun, which is a poly-grooved rifled breech-loader, throwing a ball of three pounds weight, with a charge of twenty-four ounces of powder. A range of nine miles at an elevation of thirty-five degrees is claimed, and a 3-inch plate made up of inch plates is shown with several perforations made at fifty yards distance. Besides this are two specimens of the Gatling gun. Of small arms, a better show is made; but disappointment is expressed that there is no chance of comparing the much vaunted American arms with the European ones.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

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AND OFFER

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OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. Union Street and Diamond.

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FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

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In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FIRE POINT and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUQUET STREETS, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—BILIOUS FEVER.—This dangerous disease is immediately nipped in the bud by a timely use of these anti-febrile and corrective medicines; they purify the secretions of the liver, renovate the stomach, and cleanse the blood. Thousands who would have sunk beneath the violence of this fever have been restored to health by the use of these remedies, after all other means had failed. Sold by all Druggists.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD CO.

Are now constructing a Railroad from

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the city of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

AT

Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 mile, west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient Iron, Ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues it Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,205,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, *which by special Act of Congress are made a First Mortgage on the entire line*, the bonds of the United States, *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and Security of the Bonds.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended—on 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

Nine Per Cent.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St, CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall St., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO.

TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

Subscriptions received in Pittsburgh by EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
CITIZENS " "
GERMAN " "
JAMES J. BRADY & CO., Bankers.
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers.
S. McCLEAN & CO. eod

IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

Minnesota, Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINN., June 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office, addressed to the undersigned, until 12 M., THURSDAY, July 25th, as follows:

FIRST.

Proposals for Removing Snags and Bowlders from the Channel of the Minnesota River.

This work is in two sections, the Upper Section being from the junction of the Yellow Medicine River to Mankato, 133 miles, has reefs of small and large bowlders, and singularly of rock groups. The width is about 200 feet; the low water channel way 20 to 40 feet wide, with depth from 10 to 24 inches, and current half to 2½ miles per hour. The Lower Section being from Mankato to the Little Rapids, 61 miles, is mainly obstructed by snags. The width is about 250 to 300 feet; the low water channel way 40 to 80 feet wide, with depth from 15 to 20 inches, and current one to two miles per hour. The Little Rapids at low water can only be passed by light vessels of one foot draft. With a rise of four feet, these rapids are no obstruction.

The banks throughout the river are generally alluvial from 10 to 20 feet above low water. The floods reach 30 feet above low water. By the term "snags" is meant sunken logs and stumps, and trees with roots imbedded in the bottom of the stream. They vary in diameter from one-half to 3½ feet. The bowlders will not encourage heavier machinery than the snags will, and may be disposed with in deep holes, but snags must be destroyed or placed where they cannot again wash into the channel way. The work will be let entire or in such parts as the engineer may determine. $32,000 is appropriated for this work.

Contractors will state the price of removal per snag of the following diameters above the root: First, between 6 inches and 20 inches, second, between 20 inches and 30 inches, third, between 30 inches and 36 inches. Fourth, between 36 inches and 42 inches. The price of removing bowlders will be stated by the ton or cubic yard.

Contractors will be required to furnish their own boats, machinery, &c., as well as labor, to interfere as little as practicable with navigation, and to show that they possess the necessary skill and experience, and that the means to be used are adapted to the river, and suitable in construction and mechanical power. They will be required to commence work at two points at least by the first of August next, in the stage of water permitting.

These proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for removing snags and bowlders from the Minnesota river."

SECOND.

Proposals to Sell to the United States Two (2) Substantial Light Draught Steamers of the Following General Dimensions, viz:

No. 1.—Hull, 120 feet long, 25 feet wide, exclusive of guards, with 3½ or 4 feet depth of hold, to draw 18 inches light. Boilers, two (2) 22 feet long, 33 inches diameter, 4 flues. Engines double, cylinders 6 feet stroke, 18 inches diameter, poppet valves.

No. 2.—Hull 150 long, 34 feet wide, exclusive of guards, with 4 to 5 feet depth of hold; to draw 20 inches light. Boilers, three (3) 24 feet long by 38 inches diameter, 4 flues. Engines double, cylinders 14 inches by 32 inches. Poppet valves.

The bids may be for either side wheel or stern wheel boats. The wheel or wheels to be of suitable diameter, and length of bucket to correspond with dimensions of boilers and engines given above.

Boilers to be of best ¼ inches charcoal iron, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, with improved gauges for testing pressure of steam and height of water.

Engines to be of most approved pattern now in use on Western waters, with "doctor" for supplying boilers, and "nigger," or capstan, and hoisting engines.

Boat not be over two (2) years old, in good repair, sound condition, substantially built of best timber, and fully equipped with spars, derricks, capstan, bells, steam whistle, tools, tackle and all needful outfit for immediate service.

It is essential that the boats offered for sale as above specified have a fair, or well rounded bow, in order to insure a great amount of bearing capacity forward.

The cabin required will be of moderate dimensions, such as usually furnished to freight or tow boats.

The proposals must describe minutely the construction and dimension of every part of hull and upper works, machinery and outfit, and place where built, and must be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals to sell Steamboats."

Fifteen days after signing contracts will be allowed for delivery of boats.

THIRD.

Proposals to wreck steamer "Northern Light."

The Northern Light lies in the channel in the lower end of Coon Slough, where she sunk in April, 1866, and since abandoned by her owners. The Government reserves no right to possess anything removed from her—the wreckers to enjoy all the rights pertaining to such enterprises.

Contractors will state the charge for removing every part of this vessel and machinery shown as low five feet below extreme low water during the present season, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is reliable and possessed of the ability to perform the work.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals to wreck steamer Northern Light."

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal or no proposal offered. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office on application.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office. Copies maps of the rivers and drawings of vessels for removing snags and bowlders will be shown to all who desire to make proposals.

C. K. WARREN,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.
Major Engrs. in Chg'e.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

W. H. LEAK.....MANAGER.

The Glorious Fourth of July.

TWO GREAT PERFORMANCES.

THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, the gorgeous spectacular romance of the

NAIAD QUEEN:

Or, the Mysteries of Lurlie Berg.

With new Scenery, properties, made, magnificent costumes, songs, dances, choruses, combats. The great Bower of Tranquil Delights,

A great cast, including Mr. Sir Rupert Fearnought, Mrs. Aunie Sefton as Lurline, Queen of the Naiads, Miss Annie Waite, as Lurline, Queen of the Naiads, Jos. O. Sefton as Schnapps, W. H. Leak as Amphibius, The Fairy Dancers (only seven years old).

Friday Evening—Farewell Benefit of Annie Sefton.
Saturday Afternoon—Matinee.
Saturday Night—Last night of the season. Farewell Benefit of Jos. Sefton. The great spectacle, Sparring Match between Johnny Newell and Paisley &c by To conclude with Sixteen String Jacks.

LINDEN GROVE

REOPENED.

This well known and Popular Grove,

And the one most accessible to our citizens, it being located just at the

OAKLAND RAILWAY STATION,

Will be Reopened to the Public with a new Platform and everything complete for Picnic Parties, on

July 4th.

The extensive Grounds adjoining, formerly the old Camp Ground, will be rented on reasonable terms to

BASE BALL CLUBS.

For particulars inquire at the

OAKLAND RAILWAY STATION,

OAKLAND.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1867.

I X L

FIRE WORKS.

I would be pleased to call the attention of my patrons and the public generally to my stock of Fire Works, manufactured expressly for my trade, of carefully selected chemicals, and under the supervision of the best practical Pyrotechnists of this country.

Having had my stock all destroyed by fire last year, my patrons can rely on getting Fresh Works, and for Brilliancy, Variety and Design, cannot be surpassed.

In addition to the Long Stick Rocket in common use, I offer the PATENT SHORT STICK ROCKET. They are put up in wooden boxes, one dozen each. Can be transported with perfect safety, at much less expense than the old style, and will ascend at least one-third higher. They are the fast superceding all others.

I have also the new IRON-CLAD TORPEDOES, put up 25 in a box.

ROMAN CANDLES,
SCROLL WHEELS,
TRIANGLES,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
SERPENTS,
FLOWER POTS,
BENGOLIAS,
MINES OF STARS
AND SERPENTS,
COLORED FIRES,
FIRE CRACKERS, &c.

L. D. DUMMETT'S

CANDY MANUFACTORY,

No. 207 Liberty St.

THIS

1867. FIRE WORKS. 1867.

City Headquarters.

We are now receiving for the coming Fourth a magnificent stock of H. P. DIEHL'S

FIRE WORKS.

These celebrated Works have been for years well and favorably known in this market as a VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE as to QUALITY, BRILLIANCY and VARIETY OF COLORS. Being Sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania, we are prepared to supply the Trade on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Parties desiring Works for private display, will find a choice selection of Exhibition Pieces, together with a full assortment of STANDARD WORKS.

We have, also, a full assortment of the Celebrated Boston

I X L FIRE WORKS,

To which an examination of all Buyers are invited.

500 boxes No. 1 Gold Chop Fire Crackers.
25 boxes Extra Large Cannon Crackers.
500,000 No. 1 Torpedoes.
50,000 No. 1 Varlegated Torpedoes.
50,000 Iron-clad Torpedoes, 25 in box.
20 gross Fire Cracker and Torpedo Guns.

REYMER & BROS.,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

NOS. 126 & 128 WOOD ST.

GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.

GREAT NATIONAL

FESTIVAL,

AND UNION JUBILEE,

AT

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities,

In Union Skating Park, Allegheny, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867,

Comprising a Series of Grand, Sublime and Novel

Exhibitions,

Chief among which will be

Magnificent Ballon Ascensions,
Ballon Ascensions on Horseback,
Great Balloon Race,

GRAND TOPICAL ASCENSIONS,
BALLOON WEDDING; OR,
MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON,

TERRIFIC ASCENSIONS
IN FIRE BALLOONS,
GREAT BABY SHOW.

GRAND AMERICAN SPORTS AND GRECIAN FESTIVITIES,

GREAT MULE OR DONKEY RACE.
GREAT DISPLAY OF RAT TERRIERS.

Laughable Wheelbarrow Race, Climbing the Greasy Pole for Presents, The Shower Bell, Russian Bath, Great Sack Races, Laughable Pole Feast, Mirth-Provoking Pig Race or the Slippery Grip.

GREAT FOOT RACES.
GRAND SKATING TOURNAMENT.
GREAT TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

Terrific Chariot Races; Grand Grotesque, Masquerade and Burlesque Indian Cavalcade.

SERGEANT J. H. CHILDERS,

IN HIS LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.

SIGNOR DUVALL,

And His 100 Learned Canary Birds.

A MAGNIFICENT UNION FOUNTAIN

Composed of 37 Sparkling Jets, of Real Running Water.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS.
TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS
AND ILLUMINATIONS.

Elevated Seats will be erected to accommodate 30,000 persons.

Every person purchasing a Ticket to the Grand National Festival, the price of which is

ONLY FIFTY CENTS EACH,

WILL RECEIVE A PRESENT.

JONES, MATTHIAS & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

JOHN M. KINNEY,

Agent and Business Manager.

For further particulars see Programmes of the day.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small showbills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

DEALER IN

PAINTS AND VARNISHES,

Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm

OILS.

Naval Stores and Petroleum,

St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's

CASTOR OIL,

In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED

Cod Liver Oil,

WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

SOLE AGENT,

26 DEY STREET,

NEW YORK.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EASTERN EXCHANGE

HOTEL.

Having Complete arrangements, we are prepared to accommodate Pleasure Parties with Supper at any time, and any number.

Parties driving beyond this place, on giving notice, can have Supper prepared for them at any hour they name. The Table supplied with all the Delicacies of the season.

East Liberty, June 24, 1867.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season many additional improvements have been made. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For further information address

GEO. W. McLLIN,
Cresson Springs, Penna.

BEDFORD

MINERAL SPRINGS.

This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and remain open until the middle of September.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties leaving Philadelphia will proceed through Direct to the Springs in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, and baggage checked through. Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntington, thence by Broad Top road.

Parties wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the proprietor, Bedford Springs, at as early a date as possible.

Bedford water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates, at the Springs: Half barrel (Mulberry, 21 gallons) $5; half barrel (oak-seasoned) $3; barrel (oak-seasoned) $5.

JOHN ANDERSON.

UNION HOT

SARATOGA

POPULAR PRI

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS F
LIES AND GENTLEMEN

Board $4 per Day, $25 pe

Baggage Master and Omnibuses at D
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YORK.

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MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTO
MEN: I have been suffering with Chron
for about twelve years, in its worst fo
think one of the most disagreeable, an
painful diseases of them all. I have tri
of all sorts of remedies without any
After using different medicines recomm
cure, I would sometimes feel relieved
soon fall back, in fact, more than e
been using

MISHLER'S HERB BIT

Regularly, for about six weeks. I feel
they have cured me entirely, as my ap
very good. I can eat whatever my ap
without any unpleasant feelings afterw
was a great trouble before, often having
my meals. After using the Bitters a s
eat soup, something I have not been a
years satisfactorily. I really think I ar
man entirely, altogether owing to th
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. Th
with the same disease, Dyspepsia, the
call on me at any time that my place of be
& Sholes' Planing Mill, Marbury street.

ALFRED

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1867.

Sold by all Respectable D

Branch House, 26 Mark

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OIL WELL TUB

GENUINE

Lap Weld Gas

CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELL
GAS TONGS, cheap for Whole
SHEET IRON LINING FO
WELLS, &c.
Everything needed
PUMPING OIL WELLS,

SHEET AND PLATE IRO

Iron Tanks, for Storing
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COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
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BUILDINGS WARMED BY FU
REGISTERS AND VENTILAT
HAIR FELT, for covering
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Those in want of the BEST GOOD
are invited to give us a call.

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MALLEABLE AND STEAM
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ALL KINDS OF FIN ND ALL
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KINDS OF STEAM AND GES.
GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.

Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, same price as at works.

We have also manufactured the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and can furnish from 10 to 20 per cent. less than all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Can be set over all and tested to call and examine the instrument.

NORRIS' PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.

HOT WATER STEAM RADIATORS.

Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Gauges and Pump, Water and Oil Gauges of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Reeds, Gas Pliers and Pipe Vises.

We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS

Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Sts',

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BUTLER & CHRISTIE,

Engineers, Patent Solicitors
AND
Machine Brokers,

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HARRISON STEAM BOILER.

CANNOT BE BURST under any practicable steam pressure. *The safest, cheapest and most reliable* Boiler now in use. A section of boiler, with plans, references, &c., can be seen at our office.

Clark's Steam and Fire Regulator.

This improvement, after ten years use, has proved to be invaluable for keeping steam at a uniform pressure, thus effecting a great saving of fuel.

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Fan and Pressure Blowers,

The best Forge and Cupola Blowers in use, giving a constant pressure of from one to four pounds per inch.

MACHINERY of all kinds purchased or sold to order. Plans and specifications furnished for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Machine Shops, Iron Foundries and Machinery of all kinds. TTHS

FOR TAILORS,
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ARE THE BEST IN USE.

Call and see them at 24 FIFTH STREET.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents.

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J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

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FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to

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Of all kinds, including

RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK, PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

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FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
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Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

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HATS,

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ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

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Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 203 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

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Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe3

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them

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JOHN M. PENDLETON,

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FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,

NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and Special Market Reports furnished at request.

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H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.
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W. P. WESFALL, Cashier First National Bank, Muskingum, Ohio.
THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS AND

Commission Merchants,

IN EASTERN AND WESTERN

PRODUCE,

FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE,
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POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS,
POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.

NO. 337 LIBERTY STREET.

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Commission Merchant,

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MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS'

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INSURES STEAMBOATS and CARGOES, BUILDINGS, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE, On the most Favorable Terms.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000.
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The Daily Commercial

MURDER IN INDIANA COUNTY.

An Old and Respectable Citizen Murders His Son-in-Law---The Perpetrator in Custody.

The Indiana *Democrat* of this week gives the following details of an atrocious murder perpetrated in that county:

"The peaceful community in the neighborhood of the village of Washington, in Canoe township, was startled on Monday last by the commission of a cool and deliberate murder, perpetrated by a old and respectable citizen, upon the person of his own son-in-law. The murderer is Nicholas Vandevinder and his victim John B. Bowers. It appears that some time ago Vandevinder divided his property between his two sons-in-law, the deceased John B. Bowers and Eli Miller, with the understanding that Bowers, who had got the home farm, was to keep him during his life. Lately Vandevinder became dissatisfied with his treatment, alleging that he was persecuted and treated harshly by Bowers and his family. This at length so preyed upon him that he formed a deliberate purpose to kill Bowers.

"On Monday morning last, after Bowers had left the house and gone to a field a short distance off, accompanied by his two little sons, for the purpose of plowing corn, Vandevinder coolly and deliberately loaded his rifle, a most formidable looking instrument of death, and followed him. Concealing himself in a fence corner, Vandevinder waited until Bowers passed him, when taking deliberate aim shot him down, the ball entering his left side and killing instantly. The murderer then went to the house and packed a few clothes in his saddle-bags and taking his gun with him fled in the direction of this place, taking the road leading to Plumville, which place he reached in the evening, a distance of about 20 miles. After the murder the little boys of Bowers, who witnessed the shooting, gave the alarm, and immediate pursuit of the murderer was made. Mr. Samuel Neal, a near neighbor of Bowers followed close upon the track of Vandevinder, and arrived at Plumville about an hour after him. He procured the assistance of Mr. T. H. Wynkoop and Captain John Sutton, who arrested and brought Vandevinder to town and committed him to jail. This is a circumstantial account of the affair as detailed by Mr. Neal, and fully sustained by the admissions of the prisoner.

"The prisoner is a fine looking old man, aged about fifty-nine years, and has heretofore borne an irreproachable character. The deceased was apparently a quiet, civil young man, aged probably about thirty-five years, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely end. The murder appears to have been perpetrated coldly and deliberately, and Vandevinder when arrested did not deny the killing, but admitted it and detailed all the particulars. He appears to have been so exasperated at Bower's conduct that his passions overcome his reason entirely, and he even now does not realize fully his desperate condition."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Mayor Wallach, of Washington city, has appointed Mr. Bradley, Sr., Surratt's chief counsel, Corporation Attorney.

The Richmond registry has closed. It gives the colored men a majority of five hundred over all the whites registered.

Surratt's confession to having helped to murder wounded Union soldiers near Fredericksburg, during the war, as made to Dr. McMillan, will probably be attended to by the War Department, should the Court let him off.

It is said the wheat crop in the South has all been safely harvested and the yield is unusually large.

An issue between the displaced officials of the city of New Orleans and General Sheridan has been made in the refusal of the Comptroller of the city to pay the salaries of municipal officers appointed by Governor Flanders, the appointee of the military authorities. The refusal is based upon Attorney General Stanbery's opinion.

The latest intelligence from the Plains is to the 29th ult. The latest arrivals from Sante Fe state that the Indians were becoming troublesome in New Mexico, carrying off stock, and killing one man in San Miguel county in the early part of June. The Naoalloes and Apaches are especially hostile in their feelings towards the whites. The coaches arrived at Fort Union on June 25th, over the Smoky Hill route. They encountered no difficulty with Indians, but were delayed on account of high water, which had caused considerable damage to the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Several streams were rendered impassable. Later advices report that the railroad has been repaired. A band of Indians attacked Fort Wallace June 22d, killing two soldiers and wounding several. Three Indians are known to have been killed. The Salt Lake *Valette*, of June 15, states that the Indians are driving off stock from the lower Beaver in Utah.

The Merchants' Union Express Company's suit, now pending, has become somewhat complicated, no less than five orders having been already granted by the Supreme Court in reference thereto. Tuesday, in New York, a motion was granted setting aside an order to show cause, granted to defendants, the Express Company, on the previous day, by the then presiding Judge Morgan, of the Supreme Court of Onondago county, has issued an injunction against S. P. Waterbury, restraining him from proceeding in the suit against the Express Company until further orders from the Missouri.

CITY MATTERS.

HEATERS AND ROLLERS' UNION.—The National Convention of the Heaters and Rollers' Union, will convene in this city during the present week.

FOUND—Officer Campbell, of the Allegheny police, found a case of cheese on Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday, which the owner can have by calling at the Mayor's office.

EARLY CLOSING.—The principal furniture manufacturers of the city have agreed to close their places of business from July 1st to September 1st at five o'clock each day, during the week, Saturdays excepted.

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D.—*We are glad to learn that the distinguished pastor of the* Third Presbyterian (N. S.,) Church of this city, has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Western Reserve College.

A FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—Charles Gibson, one of the lads charged with burglary, who effected their escape from the Allegheny watch-house a few days ago, was arrested yesterday by officer Graham, of Mayor McCarthy's police. His case will be disposed of this morning.

THE POSTOFFICES.—In honor of the National holiday, the postoffice of the two cities will be open but a short time to-day. The Pittsburgh office will open from 7½ A. M., to 8½ A. M., and the Allegheny office from 7½ A. M., until 9 A. M.

INCORRECT.—The statement in yesterday's issue that an accident occurred on the Pan Handle Railroad, near Saw Mill Run, on Monday, thus delaying the train, was incorrect. The train was delayed in South Pittsburgh, on account of workmen being engaged in shifting the track in that borough.

SUN STROKE.—A laborer at work on the foundation of the German Lutheran Church, on High street, fell suddenly to the ground yesterday morning from the effects of sun stroke. He was taken to his home on Wylie street, and at last accounts, was lying in a critical condition.

PERSONAL.—A. M. Bryson, Esq., representative of the River Improvement Convention, recently held at St. Louis, is in the city, and is stopping at the Monongahela House. Mr. Bryson will be glad to see any of our citizens who are interested in the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

SCULL RACE THIS MORNING.—A scull race, distance two miles, will take place this morning at nine o'clock, on the Monongahela river, between two amateur oarsmen, named Messrs. O'Brien and O'Donnell, for a nominal purse. The contestants will start from the Smithfield street Suspension Bridge, and row down the river a distance of one mile and return.

BASE BALL.—The contemplated match between the Lincoln Base Ball Club, of Pittsburgh, and the Wawatha Club, of Kittanning, has been definitely arranged to take place on the grounds of the latter club, at Kittanning, on Tuesday next, the 9th inst., S. N. Lee, of Kittanning, has been selected Umpire. An interesting game is anticipated.

ALMOST A DUEL.—On Tuesday two young men, residing in Reserve township, got into a quarrel in regard to their respective wives, and each desiring to be rid of the other's existence, they agreed to fight a duel. They selected a spot on Spring Garden Run as the place of meeting, and each man chose his second. Arming themselves with pistols, with which they were to fight, each man took his place, and on the word being given for the fatal (?) shot, but were met on the way by officers Campbell and Hess, of the Allegheny police, who heard of what was to take place, and arrested the principals and their seconds. After considerable murmering and dissatisfaction they handed over their pistols to the police, and were allowed to depart. As to whether the parties still intend to fight, our reporter has not been informed.

HONORS TO PITTSBURGH LADIES.—At the annual Commencement, at the Academy of Visitation, B. V. M., held at Mount De Chantal, near Wheeling, on Tuesday afternoon, the first honor in the Second Class, consisting of a crown and silver medal, was conferred on Miss Kate Savage, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The premium for improvement in Grammar, Letter-writing and Reading, and the first premium in Domestic Economy, were also awarded to Miss Savage. The second premiums in Reading were awarded to Miss Lizzie Mackin, of Pittsburgh, and to Miss Mamie McDonald, of Allegheny City. Miss Mackin was also awarded second premium in Stocking Darning and Domestic Economy. The second premium in Grammar and Reading was awarded to Miss Maggie Cavanaugh, of Pittsburgh.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Its Observances in Town and Country---Festivals and Pic Nics---Horse Races.

The National Holiday will be very generally observed in this city and vicinity to-day, judging from the arrangements made for pic nics, festivals and sports. In the city, the principal attractions of the day will be at the Opera House and Union Skating Park. At the Opera House, the "Nalad Queen" will be performed afternoon and evening. At Union Park, Jones Matthias & Co.'s Great National Festival will take place—balloon ascensions, etc., in the afternoon, and in the evening one of the grandest exhibitions of fireworks ever attempted here. For the information of those who may desire to go out of town, we subjoin a list of the more attractive resorts:

PIC-NICS.

The Vigilant Fire Company, of this city, will hold their annual pic nic at McKee's Rocks, one of the most beautiful groves in the country. Dinner will be served up by the excellent caterer, Henry Schild; music by Eckles' Band, and a good time is anticipated. The steamer Petrolia will leave the foot of Market street at every hour punctual, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 2 P. M., to convey persons to and from the Rocks.

The first annual picnic of the R. C. Howard Boat Club will be held at Ross's Grove, on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. Every arrangement has been made to insure the comfort of all who may attend. A splendid platform has been erected, and Christy's Moorish String Band has been secured. Colonel Christy will call figures. During the day there will be a regatta on the Allegheny river, open to crews only who have never rowed for money. A splendid set of yellow pine oars will be presented to the winning boat. Trains on the West Pennsylvania Railroad will leave the Federal street station every hour during the day.

The Union Club of Pittsburgh will hold their second annual picnic at Monitor Grove, Birmingham Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The grove is pleasantly situated on the Ohio river, six miles from the city. An excellent band will be in attendance. Trains leave Allegheny Depot at 8:45, 10 and 11:40 A. M., and 1:20, 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

A grand picnic will be given by the National Club of Pittsburgh, at Glenwood Grove, on the Monongahela river. Everything has been arranged to insure a pleasant time to all who may attend. Trains leave the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Grant street, every hour during the day.

The German Turnveren Society will give a grand picnic to-day, at Iron City Park, Lawrenceville. The Park is reached by the Citizens' Passenger Railway cars, which passes the grove every few minutes.

A grand picnic will be held at the borough of Elizabeth, for the benefit of St. Michael's Church. The steamer Elizabeth will leave the Monongahela Wharf, foot of Grant street, at 7 o'clock A. M., precisely, and will leave Elizabeth at 7 o'clock P. M.

The picnic of the German Protestant Church, of West Manchester, will be held at Faulk's Grove, near Woods's Run. The grove can be reached by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway and by the Manchester street cars.

A grand festival will be held at Breed's Grove, near Snyder's Hollow, for the benefit of the poor of Allegheny city. The Grove is provided with every convenience for pleasure. An excellent dinner will be served, and music will be discovered by an excellent band.

A picnic and festival will be held at the Sugar Camp, two miles above Sharpsburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. Dinner will be prepared by the ladies of St. Joseph's Church, Sharpsburg. Trains will leave the Federal Street Depot every hour. Persons attending should ask for excursion tickets to Ross's Station.

The Methodist Church, of Birmingham, will hold their picnic at a Grove on the Pan Handle Railroad, four miles from the city. Trains leave the Depot at eight o'clock, A. M.

A grand picnic will be held at McFarland's Grove, between Oakland and East Liberty. The Grove is accessible by the Oakland street cars, which leave every few minutes.

The Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a picnic at Braddock's Fields. The party will leave on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock A. M.

A Sunday School Picnic will be held at Linden Grove, near Oakland. The Grove can be reached by the Oakland street railway cars.

A picnic will be given at Wall's Station, by the Smithfield Street M. E. Church. Persons desiring to attend the picnic can reach the Grove by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A special picnic party, under the management of Mr. Joseph Eaton and Mr. R. C. Mackenzy, will be held at Limpoco Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, between Economy and Baden.

Special picnic parties will also be held at Rochesters, McKeesport and at other places along the lines of the various railways.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Church, Wesley Chapel and Ames' Mission Methodist Episcopal Churches will hold pleasure excursions to-day, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A grand festival will be held at New Brighton, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. A splendid dinner will be served, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the new church building of the Methodist Episcopal congregation at New Brighton.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS.

Several excursions will take place to-day along the beautiful valley of the Monongahela.

The Sons of Temperance, of Birmingham, will go on an excursion up the river on the steamboat Gallatin as far as Lock No. 4, and return.

The steamer Elizabeth will leave at 8 A. M., carrying persons attending the picnic of St. Michael's Church, at Elizabeth, and will return in the evening.

The steamer Elector will carry an excursion party from Limetown to this city and return.

The steamer Chain will leave this city at 8 A. M., carrying an excursion party the round trip, and returning in the evening.

THE DAY AT UNIONTOWN.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the day at Uniontown, have spared neither pains nor expense to make the affair a grand one. Two pieces of artillery, six-pounders, were obtained from the Arsenal in Lawrenceville, by special order from the War Department, and were forwarded to Uniontown yesterday. Special trains will run on the Connellsville Road. The laying of the corner-stone of the Fayette County Soldiers' Monument will take place at Uniontown to-day, and as our townsman, Rev. Col. J. B. Clark, will deliver the oration on the occasion, there will no doubt be a good delegation from Pittsburgh present.

PERRYSVILLE PARK.

Three interesting races will take place at John Carson's track, at Perrysville, this afternoon. "Gipsey Girl" and mate will trot against owner's team, and there will be a pacing and a trotting race.

Another Escape from Drowning.

Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, a number of children, whose ages ranged from two to ten years, were playing in a wagon, which had been left by its owner, on Duquesne Way, near Hancock street, when some mischievous boys commenced pushing it along the wharf. The amusement was continued for some time, when the vehicle took a sheer upon the lads, started at a rapid rate down the steep declivity, and ran into the river. Fortunately, however, before it proceeded many feet into the stream, its course was arrested by coming in contact with a spar of the steamer John Hanna, which undoubtedly preserved the lives of the children, as the bed of the wagon had already filled with water. A raid was made upon the wagon by the frightened parents, and the children released from their perilous position, without sustaining any injury, further than an impromptu bath.

MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Allegheny county Soldiers' League was held on Tuesday evening, at their Hall in Allegheny, and was well attended. President A. P. Callow presided. A number of applications for membership were presented and favorably acted upon, and several new members were initiated. The following contributions to the Library were acknowledged, and thanks returned: Charles Hambright, $3 00; Kennedy & Lothrop, $3 00; Hon. R. A. Colville, 1 volume books: Mr. Franklin, 1 volume books. A discussion on the charter was entered into, during which Mr. Samuel Irwin made a lengthy speech. Considerable routine business was transacted, after which the League adjourned.

INFANT FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a female infant, apparently about eighteen months old, was found floating in the Ohio river, near Patterson's lumber yard, in Manchester, yesterday morning. Coroner Clawson was summoned, and held an inquest on the body. No clue, whatever, that would lead to the identity of the body, was found, and the jury returned simply a verdict of "found drowned." The body had apparently been in the water about three months, and the face was badly disfigured by coming in contact with some stumps or stones in the river. The remains were interred in Uniondale Cemetery, McCurdy Mount Union and Hilldale), in Mifflin township.

TICKETS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION TO-DAY, at Union Skating Park, in Allegheny City, are in immense demand, and in order to avoid the rush and crowd which will be encountered at the box office, we advise all readers to repair immediately to the Iron City Emporium of Hogle and Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street, next door to the COMMERCIAL office, and get tickets themselves with tickets. The splendid property ware intended to be distributed as gifts after the exhibition, is now on exhibition at Hogle & Chambers.

A LIVELY PLACE.—The Diamond, in Allegheny, is fast becoming a place of amusement. The blowing and lifting man, and the inevitable soap peddler are to be found there nightly, and always attract large audiences. A new attraction was introduced last evening, in the shape of a machine to test the force which a blow can be struck, and was well patronized by the youths who desired to show their muscle. The organ grinders would doubtless improve their trade if they would change their quarters to our sister city.

PERSONAL.—A. M. Bryson, Esq., of Cairo, the representative of the River and Harbor Improvement Convention, held in St. Louis on the 12th of February last, is at present in the city and stopping at the Monongahela House.

Congregational Temperance Meeting.

A congregational Temperance meeting was held in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Prof. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., pastor), on Franklin street, and was largely attended. Dr. Rex, was called to preside, and after the opening devotional exercises were concluded he introdnced Mr. Thomas T. Everett, of Pittsburgh Division, No. 42, S. of T., who addressed the audience. He insisted that until we can obtain a Prohibitory Liquor Law, we have no adequate defense against the encroachments of intemperance. The present excise law was declared to be totally inefficient. If a Prohibitory Law for the State could not be obtained, then, the Legislature being competent, would be applied to for a Prohibitory Law for Allegheny county. This was stated to be the aim of the Temperance Reform movement. It was a noble cause which seeks to elevate mankind and was worthy of the recognition and support, and the prayers of all Christian men. This cause never excited more general attention or gave greater promise of a full and speedy success. He showed the difference between the public sentiment of the present day as compared with that of the past on the subject of Intemperance. Strong drink was no longer a universal element of hospitality, nor the alleviator of many peculiar ills which are the universal inheritance of our nature. He showed the results of drinking habits as being destructive to health, reputation and prosperity, and bore down hard upon the criminality of the traffic generally. The legitimate results of rum drinking, as shown in the suffering of wives, mothers and their off-springs, were given somewhat in detail, and shown to be vast and almost indescribable. The drinking usages of fashionable society came in for some severe blows. Rich and poor alike hugged this evil. The cry of "no danger" was a vain cry. The black pall that enshrouded the rum depositories should be rent in twain, and the prohibition of peculiar poisonous stimulants and alcohol established by law.

It was not proposed to have legal restriction take the place of positive virtue, but to prohibit the evil and then give all needful helps to the right.

On motion of Dr. A. G. McCandless, a vote of thanks were tendered to Mr. Everett, and the meeting was then adjourned.

JACOB RICE,

Secretary.

Monongahela V. P. Presbytery.

The Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church met at Hebron Church, this county, a few days ago. A good attendance of members were present.

Rev. David Barclay was installed as pastor of the Hebron Congregation, with appropriate ceremonies. He has a promising field, and enters upon his duties under the most favorable auspices.

Rev. John Patterson, having accepted the call addressed him from Peter's Creek congregation, presented his certificate of standing from Muskingum Presbytery, which was received and his name added to the roll. His installation is appointed to take place at the next regular meeting.

Robert Rogers, a student of theology under the care of the Presbytery, delivered a discourse as a specimen of improvement, which would have done credit to one of riper years. His discourse was unanimously sustained.

The congregations which have not taken up a collection for the benefit of the Eighth Ward Mission were directed to do so immediately, and forward their collection to Rev. W. J. Reid, Financial Agent.

The following resolution was also offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the congregations under the care of this Presbytery be required to raise their quota due the Boards of the Church, and pay it in to the Financial Agent before the first of January, 1868.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the people of Hebron congregation for their hospitality to the members of the Presbytery.

Presbytery then adjourned.

Fire on Wainright's Island.

Last night about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in McCullough's Saw Mill, located on Wainright's Island, in the Allegheny river, opposite the borough of Lawrenceville. The flames spread with great rapidity, and there being no means of quenching them the saw mill was soon entirely destroyed. The loss of the mill has not been estimated. The origin of the fire is not known. Immediately after the discovery of the fire a man attempted to strike an fire alarm from Signal Box No. 63, in the Ninth Ward, but was refused a key to the box, on account of the fire being out of the city limits. He also attempted to have the fire alarm bells rung on similar grounds. He at length obtained the key of Box 63, corner of Penn and Morris streets, and sounded the alarm. The lower bell was sounded, and the entire fire department were out, but the fire being in the middle of the river, they could not reach it, and of course could do no service.

The Championship—Hamill in Earnest.

The following communication from James Hamill appears in the New York *Clipper* of the present week:

PITTSBURGH, June 29, 1867.

FRIEND QUEEN—According to my promise of last week, I send you by Adams Express two hundred dollars to "back my luck" in earnest in my offer to row Walter Brown and Mr. McKiel a five mile race over the Schuylkill course, at Philadelphia, in one month after signing articles—one hundred as a forfeit in each race. The $200 to be put up and posted in my last week's challenge. I hope Brown has seen his backers by this time.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES HAMILL.

Should no response come to this, Hamill will be Champion *de facto* of American waters.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY, SCHOOL.

The following teachers have been elected for the Fourth Ward Public Schools, Allegheny, to serve for the ensuing term:

School No. 4.—Principal, C. A. Chamberlain; Assistant, Miss Sarah A. Hamilton. First Grammar, Miss Elizabeth Davidson and Miss M. M. Thompson. Second Grammar, Miss M. J. Wallace and Miss M. White. First Medium, Miss Rebecca Witherow and Miss Sarah Smith. Second Medium, Miss M. A. Duncan and Miss M. C. Hayes. Primary, Miss Ellen Siebert and Miss Mary J. Phillips.

School No. 5—Principal, W. A. Johnston; Assistant, Miss Anna C. Mcall. First Medium, Mary E. Norton. Second Ella L. Jane Third, Mrs. Catharine Johnston. First Primary, Mary E. Hughes. Second, Agnes Parry. Third, Elizabeth Chambers. Writing Teacher, Miss S. A. Johnson.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last evening, about dusk, as Mr. H. D. Overholtz, of Westmoreland county, was passing along Liberty street, he was seized by a man in front of an apple stand, near the Mansion House, and robbed of his pocket book, containing $1,000. Mr. Overholtz received $5,000 yesterday at too late an hour to deposit it in bank. The money consisted of $1,000 in bank bills, and $4,000 in U. S. Bonds. He placed the bills in his pocket book, and the bonds in an inside pocket of his coat. The thief was apparently aware of the fact that Mr. Overholtz had the money in his possession, and notwithstanding the fact that a number of persons were on the street at the time, he managed to escape with his booty.

ASSAULT ON A CONDUCTOR.—Last night about a quarter to eleven o'clock, a man, considerably intoxicated, got on one of the Citizens' Passenger Railway cars, in the Fifth ward, and commenced acting in a very boisterous and disorderly manner. The conductor requested him to keep quiet, and refusing to do so, he attempted to eject him. The man then took him by the collar, a large knife was struck at the conductor once or twice, but fortunately missed him. By the assistance of the passengers the man was finally ejected from the car without injuring any one.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—A man named John McDonough became involved in a quarrel last evening about ten o'clock, at the corner of Ross and Fifth streets, with D. McDonal, his cousin, when the former stabbed the latter on the head and face with a pocket knife, inflicting several severe wounds. Alderman Lynch, noticing the scuffle, arrested both the parties and took them to his office, and after hearing the statement of the wounded man, committed his assailant until this morning for a hearing.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred near Woods' Run, yesterday about noon. A foundation is being laid for the machinery of a rolling mill, and in hoisting some building stone, the derrick gave way, and one of the workmen, a man named Fink, was thrown into the pit, cutting the back of his head very badly. The injuries, although of a serious character, are not supposed to be fatal. Fink is a German and resides near Woods' Run.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Mellon.

THE MELDOON-GOODWIN CASE.

The case of James McGoodwin, indicted for assault and battery, was concluded yesterday morning, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

CROSS SUITS.

A jury was then impanneled to try two cross cases, growing out of a dispute about a boundary line in Reserve township. The cases were Mrs. Rebecca Bishop, indicted for assault and battery on Hannah Kountz, in striking defendant with her hand and threatening her with a cleft, and Henry Kountz vs. Mrs. R. Kountz indicted for malicious mischief in removing a fence alleged to have been erected upon the property of Charles Bishop. The hearing of the cases consumed several hours. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at adjournment.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Charles Kerch, proprietor of a tavern at Bloomfield, Liberty township, was convicted on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Sandy Fitzsimmons was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. Mrs. Cowley, the prosecuting witness, testified that she resided in the Ninth Ward, in the same building occupied by defendant. A few weeks since a party of friends visited her, and during the evening Fitzsimmons approached her and without any provocation knocked her down. Before the conclusion of this case Court adjourned until Friday morning.

Fire Works!! Fire Works!! Fire Works!!!

Full supply of Fire Works at Hogle and Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street, including everything in the Fire Works line. Cheapest place in the city to buy Fire Works, at either wholesale or retail.

Colored Fires for the Fourth.

Red and White Fires.

The very best of colored fires at the lowest rates. McCLAREEN & McKENNAN,

Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Strangers Visiting the City

Will find the best stock of fireworks at Hogle & Chamber's, No. 74 Fifth street.

THE WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine received the highest premium, gold medal, at the great Paris Exposition, June 28th, 1867, after a very long and thorough examination of all the principal machines of the world, the committee of award being composed of the most competent and impartial judges. This machine can only be purchased at Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHAFFER'S GREAT SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—This important sale has attracted great attention, and we learn that many very rare bargains have been obtained. The sale has been adjourned until the 10th instant, and we have no doubt the attendance will be greater than ever. See the advertisement on the first page of to-day's paper.

More Evidence.

The Indian Herb Doctor has cured me of bronchitis and consumption.

JOHN KELLICHER, Steubenville.

I have been cured of scrofula by the Herb Doctor. MICHAEL LOGUE,

No. 16 Allegheny street.

I have been troubled with inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. I also suffered very much with the piles. The Indian Herb Doctor cured me. G. SHAW,

Dorcyville Postoffice.

FROM the Superintendent of the American Iron Works, East Birmingham: Indian Herb Doctor—*Dear Sir*: I feel I am only doing a duty in publicly stating my gratitude for your curing my wife, who has been suffering for many years with liver complaint and dyspepsia. Your medicine has given her ease and comfort after many years of suffering, and she is now quite restored. JACOB RICE,

American Iron Works, East Birmingham.

The Doctor's office is No. 101 Liberty street.

EAR, EAR, CATARRH, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver and Chronic diseases generally, especially such cases deemed hopeless, successfully treated by Dr. Ahern. His book, illustrated with engravings, price 50 cents. Office 134 Smithfield street.

Everybody Supplied with Fireworks

At the lowest cash prices at Hogle & Chamber's, 74 Fifth street.

FOR THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS, MAGAZINES, &c., go to Hogle and Chambers', No. 74 Fifth street—the Iron City Emporium—always first in the field with the current and periodical literature and news of the day.

THE IRON CITY EMPORIUM.—Messrs. Hogle and Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street, keep constantly the largest assortment of Base Balls, Clubs, Caps, Foul Flags, Score Books, &c., that can be found in the city. Give us a call and examine our stock.

PITTOCK'S, THE FLAG EMPORIUM.—The place to buy anything is at headquarters for the article. There you have the advantages of a great stock from which to select and the lowest margin of prices. Now, as to flags, Pittock's has always been celebrated as the flag depot of the city. Flags of all sizes and qualities. Flags to suit all pockets. Such a display of our National Emblem is rarely seen anywhere, and this stock we think we have surpassed himself. For the last three or four days it has been almost impossible to get in or out of his store, owing to the crowd of patriots, young and old, male and female, supplying themselves with flags and lanterns for the coming Fourth. And not only in flags and lanterns, but in base ball implements and outfit, Pittock is the acknowledged leader of the trade in Pittsburgh. Success say we too to compliment you as Pittock.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—Go to R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street, and buy one of those matchless ice pitchers.

SPLENDID FURNISHING GOODS, of every description, at H. Oppenheimer & Co's, No. 85 Wood street.

DABB'S ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY is crowded every day by those who want the most faithful and artistic pictures that can be taken. B. L. H. Dabbs, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IS COME, and every man and boy ought to go at once to Putnam & Hosse's Gents' Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street, and purchase one of their neat and attractive ties or bows. All the styles on hand.

ALL THE POPULAR SHIRTS—"Morrison's," "French Yoke," "Star," &c., at H. Oppenheimer & Co's, No. 85 Wood street.

HATS! HATS!!—A most splendid and magnificent stock of latest style hats for summer wear, cool, cheap and comfortable, at Graham & Byrne, 92 St. Clair street, opposite St. Clair Hotel. Give them a call.

BOWS, TIES, SCARFS, Hosiery, Suspenders Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, Umbrellas Canes, etc., at H. Oppenheimer & Co's, No. 85 Wood street.

HOW DELICIOUS ARE STRAWBERRIES AND ICE CREAM when eaten out of those matchless dishes as sold by R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best papersacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse No. 607 Liberty street.

VAST QUANTITIES OF IVORY DESTROYED.—Thousands of teeth that might last a life-time are lost every year, simply because the parties concerned either forget or neglect to ascertain the fact that Sozodont, duly applied, renders the dental substance proof against decay.

wrhs

SUMMER BOARDING.—The Beaver Seminary, with airy and pleasant rooms, and fine walks and croquet grounds, will be open for boarders on moderate terms after July 1st.

T. R. TAYLOR.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests. If its use is preserved its. Beware of bogus Fly-Paper, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be swindled. Ask for Dutcher's, which is sold by all live druggists. 1y6

Phlebotomy

When Dr. Sangrado found his patients weak he gave them water gruel. When they got weaker he bled them and dosed them with calomel and jalap. Gil Blas tells us they almost invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that, in cases of debility and premature decay, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA BITTERS is the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and purifies. While it builds up the strength and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the secretions into harmony with the laws of health. The feebler sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization renders them subject. In all hysterical and hypochondriacal cases its effect is magical. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use; and where the circulation is torpid, and there is a tendency to paralysis, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are recommended as a means of re-invigorating the system and prolonging life.

At this season of the year, particularly, when mid-summer's scorching heat does so much towards reducing the vital energies of the body, this luscious tonic and wholesome appetizer produces a wonderful effect. By it the strength is increased, the appetite preserved, and firmness and elasticity given to the system.

MARRIED:

WHITESIDES—GUNNING—On the evening of July 3d, at the bride's residence, by Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., Mr. GEO. C. WHITESIDES and Miss SADIE G. GUNNING, all of Allegheny.

DIED:

BRYAN—At her father's residence, near McKean's Old Stand, Westmoreland county, June 11th, Miss ELMA E. BRYAN.

Her body was interred in the Mt. Zion burying ground, and her funeral attended by a large concourse of friends. Miss B. was a lady whose noble and virtuous traits of character and amiable disposition won her the respect of all who knew her.

Oh! is she gone and lost from sight,
No more we see our heart's delight;
Though she is gone she's not lost,
Her bark was on life's tempest tossed.
Entered her harbor safe,
Drawn to embrace her Father's breast
Eternally to be at rest.
An angel now around the throne,
Then let me to heaven gain, the loss is mine.
Her's an infinite more to flow,
Oh, we should not to her we soon must go.
From earth to heaven,
Exceeding sad we think of thee,
Every heart in glee to flee,
May we like thee enjoy God's grace,
Angels smile on our face,
Exchange our place to bloom in Heaven,
Be it all my daily prayer,
Religion fits to live or die,
Youth should prepare for death is nigh,
Again to meet and find the throne,
No parting there is ever known.

J. B. S.

MURPHEY—On Wednesday afternoon, July 3d, at 1 o'clock, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, infant son of Daniel and Margaret Murphey.

LUWER—On Wednesday afternoon, July 3d, WILLIE LUWER, youngest son of Daniel and Martha Luwer.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Ridge street, Allegheny, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

50,000 WHEELER & WILSON

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

Sold last year, being nearly equal to the sale of all others combined. Satisfaction guaranteed to all persons purchasing from us. WM. SUMNER & CO.,

47 Fifth street.

ROSSTON'S

INDIGO BLUE

ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

☞For sale by all Grocers.

PRODUCE—

50 boxes Sweet Oranges,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages No. 3 Mackerel,
25 boxes W. R. Cheese,
1,000 bush Oats,
400 bush Corn.
¼ ¾ bbl B Butter.

STURGEON SONS.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,

☞WITHOUT CHARGE.☜

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

COUPONS,

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.M., &c.

For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

☞Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

—Governments in the New York market are strong up to the advance established. The quotations received by Messrs. McVay & Co., show the rates up to noon:

U. S. 6s 1881	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	105
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	107
U. S. 10-40s	103
December Compounds, 1864	119
August " "	120
June " "	120
July " "	120
Gold	37

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United State Securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	109
5-20s, 1862	106
" 1864	105
" 1865	107
10-40s, 1865, January and July	106
August " "	120
June " "	120
July " "	120
December Compounds, 1864	117
Gold	37

—Speculation in the Railway and miscellaneous share line at the New York Stock Exchange, is developing rapidly, and is extending almost as rapidly to all the old favorites of the street in speculative times. A brisk business has been transacted in all the leading stocks on the regular list at a further decided improvement in prices. The favorable bank exhibit tends to strengthen confidence in a buoyant market. The following are to-day's quotations from Mr. Bryan's list:

Michigan Southern	78½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	93½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	97½
Erie Railroad	64½
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	97½
Chicago & Northwestern	64½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	86½
New York Central Railroad	97½
Reading Railroad	104½

—Tuesday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $406,000; Gold Notes, $522,000; total receipts, $6,255,-330 70; total payments, $5,407,675 54; balance, $132,308,825 20.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds